The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,7027.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
—— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
—— including postage	„	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
—— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
—— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
Third Ditto	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line

(But no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—Jan. 13th, at Bombay, the wife of T. Douglas Hewett, Esq., late Indian Navy, Assistant Transport Agent, of a son.

DEATH.

JANARDUN—14th January, at his residence in Kettesally, the beloved child of Mr. Janardun Bappoojee, head accountant Public Health Department, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah ... 21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee ...	„ Bushire ...
„ Guadur ...	„ Linga ...
„ Muscat ...	„ Bunder Abbas ...
„ Bunder Abbas ...	„ Muscat ...
„ Linga ...	„ Guadur ...
„ Bushire ...	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The S. S. "PENANG," 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above, on 17th instant, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ...... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ...... 5th and 20th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	22
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neigherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867

NOTICE,—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREM CHUND ROYCHUND," SCOTT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SCOTT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per "RODIE," DAVIES, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIES will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leave the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Davies.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "SCIMITAR," POTTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain POTTS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Potts.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," GREIG, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain GREIG will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Greig.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first Dividend at the rate of seven per cent, will be payable, on and after the 18th instant, to all creditors whose accounts have been adjusted, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustees. Creditors are requested to produce vouchers in substantiation of their claims.

G. M. STEUART.
ARDR. HORMUSJEE.
JAMES RANKEN.
} Trustees of the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Remington's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January, 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepes.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings.
„ Buckles.
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY, BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c. and is prepared to execute WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 16th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class ... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class ... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class ... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ... £ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of three per cent. being Rs. 7-8 per share [free of Income Tax] for the half year ended 31st December 1867 and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 25th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 13th to 25th instant both days inclusive.

R. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED, And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris, Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK AND WATCH

viz.
CHURCH,
STABLE,
HALL,
DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, &c.

viz.
LEVER,
CHRONOMETER,
HORIZONTAL,
KEYLESS,
CHRONOGRAPH,
PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
Open face double cases.	*Hunters.*	*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

TERMS—CASH.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—THE HALF Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on MONDAY, the 27th January 1868 at 4.30 P. M. to receive a Report and Abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half year, and to elect Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 26th December 1867.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited,)

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ... £3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVERLAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.
Undress do. ... £1-11-6 }

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 18th instant, from parties willing to supply best Steam Coal for a period of one year.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton, delivered monthly at the Company's Premises, Colaba, the Coal being subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Ld.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint-Manager, Secretaries.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote uninterrupted personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.
A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moiree Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.
Printing Frames.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers.
Water-tight Glass Baths.
Vignette Glasses.
Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Patent Glass Plates.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips.
Head Rests.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes.

Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Filtering Paper.
Camels' Hair Brushes.
Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Copper and Tin Stills.
Rolling Presses.
Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes.
Spirit Lamps.
Glass Stirring Rods.
Focussing Glasses.
Back Grounds in Oil.

Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WALLACE WILLIAM BENSON, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate before the 1st March 1868 with the President, Committee of Adjustment, Captain GODFREY TWISS, R. A., commanding 5 Battery 21st Brigade R. A., Field Force, Abyssinia.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to the Building No. 6, Apollo Street, facing Her Majesty's Dockyard. Messrs. M. J. & Co., take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to those who have given them their kind support for the last 10 years that they have carried on business, and hope and trust they will continue to do so at their new premises where every attention will be paid in executing orders with care, and punctuality.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

PATON & CHARLES'
SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS,—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

BOMBAY & COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

બોમ્બે એન્ડ કોશ્ટ કાફી પ્લેનટેશન કંપની,
(લીમીટેડ.)

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees eight (Rs. 8) per share will be paid at this office on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., and on every following WEDNESDAY between the hours of 11 and 3 to such shareholders as have presented their shares to me in order up to the present date.

A. THOMSON, Liquidator.

24, Rampart Row, 3rd January, 1868.

GEO. NICOL & CO.,
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS just received the following Goods:—

LADIES.

Boots in White Satin.
Do. „ „ Kid.
Do. „ „ Jean.
Shoes „ „ Kid.
Boots „ Black Satin.
Shoes „ „ do.

Bombay, 13th January, 1868.

STUDIO, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SYKES AND DWYER.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M. FOR PORTRAITS.

VIEWS of Bombay and its Vicinity, Sholapore, Lanowlee, Khundalla, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, the break No. 5 Viaduct, Karlee Caves, Panoramic View of Elphinstone Circle, Groups of Natives, &c. &c., always on hand. Children taken instantaneously.

Albums for September, October and November, containing some of the finest views of Carlee Caves and the Bhore Ghaut will be published in a few days.

Memo of prices forwarded on application.

SYKES AND DWYER.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1867.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S. *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAD SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.

The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
„ Improved Carlton.
„ Opera.
„ Grosvenor.
„ Cavalier.
„ Persigny.

The Challenge.
„ Daisy.
„ Hyde Park.
„ Olympic.
„ Colonial; and
„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gavin Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c., beg to intimate they have added a FOUNDRY to their establishment, and are now prepared to execute every description of Castings in Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c. Shafts covered and Bushes lined with the most approved antifriction metals.

F. & M. having secured the services of Mr. A. Wilson (many years Foreman moulder to P. & O. Co.) whose long experience as a Founder ensures the production of a good article.

Orders from the Mofussil will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—F. & M. are agents for McHaffie Forsyth and Millers' Malleable Cast Iron.

Carnac Bunder, 16th Nov., 1867.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF THE LATE ANNA FRANCISCA DE VIDA, RELICT OF JOSE MARIA CONCEICAO DE VIDA.—Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MANOEL FRANCISCO DE ESPERANCA and DEOGO MANOEL DE SILVA, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Anna Francisca de Vida have contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece and parcel of Land with dwelling-houses thereon situated in Mullarow Waddee, Bombay, and assessed under Nos. 46 and 46 A. Any person or persons having claims to this Estate by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 15 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION,
Head Clerk M. A. Office.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for Landing and Storing in the Municipal Stores, near Boree Bunder, all Sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere, during the present year.

Many thousand Casks of Cement are expected to arrive during the year 1868, as well as several hundred Tons of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, &c.

Further particulars relating to the above contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in, on or before the 27th day of January 1868—addressed to Arthur Crawford, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 10th January, 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, ESQ., OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, ESQ.
A. J. MACDONALD, ESQ., OF MESSRS. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

HENRY MAXWELL, ESQ., OF MESSRS. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, ESQ.

W. NICOL, ESQ., OF MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.
(*With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.*)

Solicitors.—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, ESQ.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED.) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favorably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Samll, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual Large Variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

A. LAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co. have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and low pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One Cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pullys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1½ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent Engineer Colaba Press Co., Lower Colaba.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable, Easy of Access, and well calculated, I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add fresh sinew and strength to their Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate the Constitution, enlarge the Mind, quicken the Eye, give a sound Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

TEA AND COFFEE.	BREAD AND CHEESE.
AMERICAN DRINKS.	COLD MUTTON.
DRAUGHT PORTER.	COLD TONGUE.
DRAUGHT CIDER.	SANDWICHES.
DRAUGHT BEER.	COLD BEEF.
ICE CREAMS.	COLD HAM.
SHERBET.	CRACKERS.
BITTERS.	SARDINES.
SPIRITS.	LIQUEURS.
WINES.	OYSTERS.
SYRUP.	COMPITS.
CAKES.	SALADS.
SODA.	&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs.	12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	„	8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from		2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	„	14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	„	12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	„	20
ANGOLA SUIT	„	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	„	28
The NEW TROUSERS	„	12
OFFICE COAT	„	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	„	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	„	30
RIDING TROUSERS	„	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	„	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	„	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.

(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS	Rs.	2
TRAVELLING Caps		2
SMOKING Caps		2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion		4
CALCUTTA HAT		3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat		10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality		8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality		8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat		10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet		8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet		14
A Variety of Solar Hats		
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.		

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure	Rs.	45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made		25	„
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts		75	„
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.		48	„
WHITE lambs-wool shirts		45	„
WHITE merino vests		18	„
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for		4-8	„

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs.	2
SILK umbrellas best quality		10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs.	4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes		6	„
PATENT leather dress shoes		8	„
DIAMOND leather shoes		8	„
FRENCH-CALF boots		10	„
ENGLISH boots		6	„
STOUT walking boots		10	„
DRESS boots		8	„
LADIES' boots, bronze kid		5	„
LADIES' black kid boots		5	„
LADIES' French cloth boots		5	„
CHILDREN'S boots		3	„
GENTLEMEN'S slippers		2	„
LADIES' slippers		4	„

NOTICES.

SILVER CUPS, ARGENTINE SILVER TANKARDS AND GOBLETS in great variety, suitable for shooting prizes.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.—IN FULL SETS AND IN HALF SETS.—The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in FULL sets and HALF sets, according to the following Table:—

PATTERNS.	Fiddle Rs. As.	King's Rs. As.	Lily. Rs. As.
A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	155 0	243 0	232 0
1 dozen Table Spoons			
1 „ Table Forks			
1 „ Dessert Spoons			
1 „ Dessert Forks			
1 „ Tea Spoons			
4 Salt Spoons			
6 Egg Spoons			
2 Mustard Spoons			
1 Soup Ladle			
2 Sauce Ladles			
2 Gravy Spoons			
1 Sugar Spoon			
1 Butter Knife			
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—	85 0	134 0	127
6 Table Spoons			
6 Table Forks			
6 Dessert Spoons			
6 Dessert Forks			
6 Tea Spoons			
2 Salt spoons			
3 Egg Spoons			
1 Mustard Spoon			
1 Soup Ladle			
1 Sauce Ladle			
1 Gravy Spoon			
1 Sugar Spoon			
1 Butter Knife			

SOUNDY & Co, Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.
Illustrated Catalogue free by post, on application.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING ABOUT
114,000 WORDS,
AND ABOUT
3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two Quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writers.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated orators and speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

BRIEF HISTORY of the English Language.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION and principles of Pronunciation explained.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY of the names of noted fictitious, persons, places, &c. &c.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of SCRIPTURE, of GREEK, and of LATIN proper names.

Etymological Vocabulary of GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL names.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, with their derivation, signification, &c. &c. (This is a useful portion of these valuable Volumes.)

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, &c., &c. from the GREEK, the LATIN, and also from modern Languages.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS used in writing and in printing, and also the Arbitrary Signs used in writing and printing.

A complete Table of CONTESTED PRONUNCIATIONS, with Authors' Names.

Of this Edition it has been said,—"Every one who wishes to become master of the English Language, should possess this work; no Library or House should be without it, for it is a sort of Cyclopædia for ready reference, and is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press."

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Captain G. DAVIS, Master of the ship "RODIE," will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the said Vessel.

NOTICE.—The Materials of the Buildings at Nowrojee Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 8 and 9, will be put up to Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 3 P. M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th January, 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the estate of JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS and DAVIDASS LUKMIDASS, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS.

Upon hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, I do order and direct that all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said estate who have not already done so, do send in statements of such claims in writing to the office of the Trustees of the said estate in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, or in default they will be excluded from any distribution of the assets of the Estate amongst its Creditors. I do further direct that this order be advertised forthwith in two English and two vernacular newspapers. Dated this 8th day of January, 1868.

C. SARGENT.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Attornies for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, of Bombay, a trader, whose estate had been vested in Trustees under a deed of assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

JOHN GRAY,
DAVID McCULLOCH, AND
RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, } Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY the 16th day of January instant an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. that Alexander Thomson and John George Duncan Morrison be appointed Trustees in this matter in the room of John Gray and David McCulloch, and that any act required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by the said Richard Ardill Dallas, Alexander Thomson and John George Duncan Morrison.—Dated this 8th day of January 1868.

DALLAS & Co. Petitioners Attorneys.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Allee Sulaman, dated 29th November, 1867, complaining of the Municipal Commissioner refusing to grant him permission to erect a gallery to his house in Ghogarre Mollah.

2. A Petition from Muncherjee Bomanjee and others, inhabitants of Girgaum, dated 13th December, 1867, complaining of the night soil depot in their neighbourhood.

3. A memorial from Trimbuck Bappoojee and others, dated December 1867, complaining of the injustice of allowing the cost of the meat train to fall upon non-consumers of meat.

4. A Circular letter from Perrosha Bahadoorjee Dubash, dated 14th December 1867, complaining of Mr. De Silva, a clerk in the Marine Storekeeper's office of Her Majesty's Dockyard.

5. Appointment of Auditors of the accounts of the year 1868

6. The nomination of visiting Justices for the Bombay Prisons in 1868.

7. The nomination of the Standing Committee of the Bench for the year 1868.

8. The following contracts, reported to the Bench by the Commissioner, under section 32 of Act II. of 1865.

1. Contract for watering the Roads, 1868.
2. Contracts for Carts and Bullocks for the Roads, 1868.
3. Contract for the supply of Hay, 1868.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th January, 1868.

The following resolution will be submitted to the meeting by Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick under the provisions of Section XXIV of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

That the Controller of the Municipal accounts be called upon to explain to the Bench his reasons for allowing the Municipal Commissioner to expend nearly 5½ lacs of Rupees in excess of the sanctioned amount during the year 1866 without reporting the matter for the information and orders of the Bench.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 14th January, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Old Bank of Bombay shares close at 60, new Do. at ½ per cent premium. Port Cannings advanced from 160 to 170 per share. Market flat.

BOMBAY DALY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	7,600 pr share
1,045,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay..	55 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100½ per share
2,000,000	250	200	6ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	1,[illegible]	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	[illegible]	nil	Central Bank...	4 per share
800,000	250	0	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13¼	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12¼	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18¼ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	18	Madras Bank...	63 p. [illegible]
1,000,000	1,000	125	p. ct.	National Bank of India	126 perm.
590,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
1,000,000	250	200		Royal Bank of India	82 p. s. shr.
..	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [nl. pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	8¾ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	180 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	510 to 520 p.sh
1,[illegible]0,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	115 per share
110,000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning...	170 per share
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co...	960 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]		Bombay Ship Co.....	1,[illegible]0
260,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	5[illegible]5 per share
300,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	1,450 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,[illegible]50 per share
150,000	50	500		Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	12 per share
	161	3,000	20	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents.. ..	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta.. ..	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China.. ..	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,,	1835-36	92
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	104
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 29[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old	128 to 130
Akote ..		
Khandeish ..		120 to 125
Barsee ..		
Dhollera ..		128 to 130
Bhownuggur ..		
Hingunghaut ..		135 to 138
Broach ..		130 to 132
Veeraval ..		115 to 118
Vingorla ..		120 to 125
Compta ..		120 to 125
Dharwar Sawginned		135 to 138
Oomrawuttee ..	New	142 to 145
Akote ..		
Ready Sales	... ...	650 Candies
For delivery	... ...	2,200
Market Firm.		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 15.

Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Kirkee.

Tremenheere, Lieutenant, 102nd Regiment, on leave from Kamptee.

Batten, Colonel, 17th Madras Native Infantry, on duty from Raipore.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 15.

Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Abyssinia.

Kean, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on duty, to Calcutta.

Muller, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, to join to Cannanore.

James, Assistant Surgeon Medical Department, on duty to Wellington.

Shepherd, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty to Abyssinia.

Alexander, Captain, 8th Madras Cavalry, on duty to Secundrabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	£3 17 6 to £3 0 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
,, Liverpool..	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 14.	Clara..	Innes	Liverpool Sep. 19.
	Shaftesbury (s)	Arthur	Hong-Kong Dec. 24.
,, 15.	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta, Dec. 15.
	Western Empire.	Nelson	Newcastle Sep. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 15.	Rangoon (s)	Lewis	Calcutta.
	Malacca (s)	Tomlin	China.
	Idaho	Murphy	Liverpool.
	Schleswig Bride	ride	Liverpool.

Ship "Barworth," Nicholas, bound to Abyssinia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Rutnagherry Vingoorla Goa Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, 2 0 per Month.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under..........Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ...... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the Bombay *Gazette* Office,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.
PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.
PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST; RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD
FOR
1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join. Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 16th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Masons will be allowed to appear in Masonic Costume and Jewels of their order.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon. Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

આલબરત ઇનશુરેનશ કુમપની (ફડચે થાઅજે.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Third Dividend at the rate of Four annas in the rupee, making in all Twelve annas in the rupee, will be made payable to the creditors of the above Company, not being shareholders in the same, on and after SATURDAY the 25th of January 1868, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Byramjee Homjee Lane, within the Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Those Creditors only whose claims have been duly admitted and registered on or before the 1st day of January 1868, will be entitled to the Dividend abovementioned, and all such Creditors are requested, on applying for the Dividend to produce to the Liquidators all documents necessary to support their Claims.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA } Liquidators.
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY
Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED BREAD BASKETS.
A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 each.

CRUET FRAMES

A very large and choice assortment of CRUET FRAMES is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Three-bottle Cruet Frame	...	from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30	
Four-bottle Cruet Frame	...	,, 20 ,,	38
Five-bottle Cruet Frame	...	,, 25 ,,	45
Six-bottle Cruet Frame	...	,, 30 ,,	50
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	...	,, 35 ,,	100

PICKLE FRAMES.
SUITABLE ALSO FOR
CHUTNY, PRESERVES, &c. &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Three-glass Pickle Frames, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

LIQUOR OR SPIRIT FRAMES.

ELEGANT LIQUOR FRAMES of various handsome patterns, open and pierced frames, richly plated, and with two or with three best cut-glass bottles.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To pass a Resolution under Section 155 of the Articles of Association of the Company that the ascertained losses of the Company have exhausted three fourths of the paid up Capital of the Company so that the Chairman of the said meeting may declare that the Company is to be forthwith dissolved. Or

2nd. To confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company on the 8th day of January 1868, "That the Elphinstone Financial Association of India (Limited) be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866."

3rd. To pass a Resolution for the appointment of one or more Liquidators to conduct the winding up of the Company, and to fix his or their remuneration.

4th. To pass a resolution giving the Liquidator or Liquidators the several powers mentioned in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 to compromise all calls, liabilities, and debts, &c.

5th. To consider the question of remuneration to the employes of the Association for the loss of their appointments, and to pass such resolution as may appear proper in respect of the same.

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
Manager, and Ex-officio Director.
Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNEES of Goods per steamer "SHAFTESBURY," from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's deck.

p. pro. B. & A. HORMASJEE,
N. A. HORMASJEE,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Amirjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.
Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

Vivian, by Alfred Tennyson, Illustrated by Gustave Dore ...Rs.	18	12
Guinevere, by ditto ditto	18	12
Young Nile Voyagers. By Anne Bowman	2	12
Literature and its Professors. By Thomas Purnell.	5	12
Edmund Burke, a Historical Study. By John Morley.	5	12
Historical Characters. By Sir H. L. Bulwer. 2 vols.	22	8
Essays on a Liberal Education. By Rev. F. W. Farrar	8	0
Lucile. By Owen Meredith. Illustrated by Du Maurier	11	4
Armadale. By Wilkie Collins	4	8
Cometh up as a Flower: an Autobiography	4	8
Abyssinia Described. By J. C. Hotten	5	12
The Huguenots, &c. in England and Ireland. By S. Smiles	12	0
The Inner Life of the Very Revd. Pere Lacordaire	5	0
The story of Papa's Wise Dogs. Illustrated	2	12
Schnek Schnak Trifles for the Little ones	3	12
The Mad Folk of Shakspeare. By J. C. Bucknill	5	0
Old Merry's Annual for 1868	3	12
Routledge's Nursery Book	3	12
The English Ballad Book	8	0
The Story without an end. By Sarah Austin	9	0
Practical Poultry-keeper. By L. Wright	3	12
Upside Down; or Turnover Tracts	2	0
Electro-Metallurgy. By A. Watts. (Weale's Series)	1	2
The Book of Praise. By R. Palmer	3	8
The Electric Telegraph. By R. Sabine	9	8
Nineveh and Babylon. By A. H. Layard	5	12
Royal Artillery Battery Roll Book	2	0
Warne's Model Cookery	5	12
Bowman's New Cookery Book	5	12
Thackeray's Works, new edn., vols. 2. Vanity Fair	11	8
Jackson's Cabinet of the Earth unlocked	1	8
Common Prayer Book, pocket size—limp cover	2	0
Timbs's Lady Bountiful's Legacy	4	8
Page's Man—where, whence, and whither?	2	12
Mill on the Floss. By George Elliot	2	12
Keene's Indian Administration	3	12
Hogg's History of the Microscope	5	12
Jones's Treasures of the Earth	5	12
Metcalfe's The Oxonian in Iceland	2	0
Children's Poetry Book	2	12
Dictionary of Everyday Difficulties	1	8
Mrs. Warran's Treasuries of Needlework	4	8
Neville's Hydraulics	12	0
Downing's Hydraulics	6	0
Beardmore's Hydraulics	18	0
Beamish's Psychonomy of the Hand	5	12
Book of Familiar Quotations	2	12
Davis's Examples and Exercises in English Parsing.	0	12
Waldegrave's New Testament Millenienarianism	7	8
Harrison's Anthems for Organ, 3 Parts in 1	4	8
Fairbarin on Iron, 2 vols	18	12
Speke's Discovery of the Nile	15	12
Beke's British Captivity in Abyssinia	9	0
Elton's With the French in Mexico	8	0
An English Civilian on The Trinity of Italy	10	8
Memoirs of Sir Phillip Francis. 2 vols	22	8
The Round of Days	15	12
Wayside Poesies	15	12
Wordsworth's Poems	15	12
Burns's Poems and Songs	15	12
Home Thoughts and Home Scenes	9	8
Original Poems	5	12
Lyra Germanica—the Christian Life	15	12
Women of the Gospels	9	8
The Great Works of Sir David Wilkie	31	8
Ancestral Homes of Great Britain	24	0
Gulliver's Travels	5	12
Goldsmith's Works	5	12
The Pilgrim's Progress	5	12
Moore's Poetical Works	21	0
Jerrold's The Story of a Feather	11	4
Scott's Marmion: a Tale of Flodden Field	15	12
Gems of National Poetry	3	12
Bianca Poems & Ballads. By E. Brennan	8	0
Art and Song. By Robert Bell	23	8
Illustrated Book of Sacred Poems	5	12
Pen and Pencil Pictures from the Poets	8	0
Roses and Holly: A Gift-book for all the year	8	0
Off Land's End, homeward bound, &c.	3	12
Tennyson's Enoch Arden	4	4
——Idylls of the King	5	2
——The Princess	3	12
——Maud	3	8
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	3	2
Churchhill's Diseases of Women	7	8
Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric.—Each	3	8
Smollett's and Fielding's Complete Works.—Each	10	2
Wise Sayings of the Great and Good	2	12
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	2	8
Morell's Analysis of Sentences explained., &c.	1	8
The Girl's Own Book. By Mrs. Child	3	8
The Child's Own Book	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit and Wisdom	2	12
Critical Essays of a Country Parson	3	8
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	8	0
Maria Edgeworth's Moral Tales for Young People	3	12
White's Veterinary Art. 19th edn., by Spooner	10	8
Hunt's Manual of Photography	4	8
Prison Characters drawn from life. 2 vols	15	12
Rupert Godwin. 3 vols. by Miss M. A. Braddon	23	12
The Trail of the Serpent. By ditto	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By ditto	4	8
Milly's Hero. By P. W. Robinson	4	8
Chandos: a novel. By Ouida	4	8
Which shall it be? A Novel	4	8
Thackeray's Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's Reign	4	8
——The History of Pendennis	5	4
——The Virginians: a tale of the last century	5	4
——The Newcomes	5	4
——The Adventures of Philip, &c.	4	8
——Denis Duval	3	12
——Vanity Fair	4	8
——The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
——The Parish Sketch Book	4	8
——From Cornhill to Grand Cairo	3	0
——Miscellanies, 4 vols	18	0
Hoppus's Tables for Measuring, &c.	2	12
The Ingoldsby Legends; or, mirth and marvels	3	12
Alec Forbes of Howglen. By G. Macdonald, M. A.	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Odling's Practical Chemistry	5	12
Fergusson's Lectures on the progress of anatomy and surgery	8	0
Our Four-Footed Friends. By Mary Howitt	3	12
Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas	4	8
Lady Adelade's Oath. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Black Sheep. A Novel. By Edmund Yates	4	8
Cornwell & Fitch's Science of Arithmetic	3	8
The Book of Brids. By S. O. Beeton	3	12
Musings about Men. By H. Southgate	5	12
Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures	2	12
Guizot's Meditations on the actual state of Christianity	8	0
The Isle of Palms; City of the Plauge; &c. By Professor Wilson	3	0
Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy. By C. Read	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe: a novel	4	8
Pope's Homer's Odyssey. (Flaxman's Illustration.)	3	12
Arnold's Manual of English Literature	5	12
Catlin's Last Rambles among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, &c	3	12
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	3	12
Annals of a Quiet neighbourhood. By G. MacDonald	4	8
Heroes of Discovery—Magellan, Cook, &c. By S. Mossman	3	12
Raikes's The Englishman in India	5	12
Camille. By the Countess de Gasparin	2	12
Baker's The Day and the Hour; or, notes on Prophecy	3	8
Fairly legends & traditions of the S of Ireland, By T. C. Croker	3	12
Adventures of Telemaque, Fils d' Ulysse (in French)	3	8
Carolina Sports by land and water. By Hon. W. Elliott	4	8
Sam Slick's American Humour	3	12
Haughton's Manual of Geology	5	12
Larwood and Hotten's History of Signboards	5	12
Budge's (Revd. E.) Posthumous Gleanings	6	0
Aunt Margaret's Trouble. By author of Mabel's Progress	2	12
Kingsley's Three Lectures on the Ancient Regime	4	8
Carpenter's Songs, sacred and devotional	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Everyday Cookery	2	12
The Dayrells: a domestic story. By Lady Enfield	3	12
The Slang Dictionary	5	4
Mrs. Mullens's The Progress of Christianity in Bengal	3	8
Guthrie's Our Father's Business	2	12
Patterson's Egypt and the Nile for Pulmonary invalids	2	4
Cox's Female Happiness; or the lady's handbook of life	2	12
Power's The Labyrinth of the Soul	2	4
Smiles's Self-Help, with illustrations of character, &c	4	8
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury	2	0
Pepper's The Boy's Play-Book of Science	4	8
The Adventures of a Griffin on a voyage of discovery	4	8
Adam Bede. Illustrated, By G. Eliot	2	12
Mrs. Holliburton's Troubles, By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Channings, By ditto	4	8
Too strange not to be true. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Lady Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Cheadle and Milton's The N. W. Passage by Land	4	8
Ansted's The Great Stone-Book of Nature	3	12
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men	2	0
The Young Man's Book of Amusement (pyrotechny, &c.)	1	0
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy	6	0
Cust's Warriors of the Civil Wars 1611-'75. 2 vols	12	0
Alex. Smith's Alfred Hagart's Household	4	8
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland	2	12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-Engine	6	12
What the Moon saw, &c. By Hans Andersen	5	12
Letters of Distinguished Musicians. By Lady Wallace	10	8
Dickens's The Old Curiosity Shop. Ill. Edn	2	12
Fitzgerald's The Second Mrs. Tillotson	4	8
Major E. Bell's Letters on the Empire in India	6	8
Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Indians	3	12
Colonel Gilmor's Four Years in the Saddle	5	12
Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa	15	12
——Journey to Ashango-Land	15	12
Watson's History of Persia from 1800 to 1858	11	4
West's Sir C. Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs '59-'66	6	8
Sullivan's The Conquerors, Warriors, and Statesmen of India	9	0
Havelock's The Three Military Questions of the day	5	12
Morley's The Administration of Justice in India	11	4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c. 3 vols. new edn	70	0
Culley's Handbook of Practical Telegraphy	8	0
Simmons on Courts-Martial. 5th edn. '63	16	8
Colonel Hamley on the operations of War	21	0
P. R. Cola's How to Develope Productive Industry in India, &c.	10	8

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. REMINGTON the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY the 21st instant.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868.

THE Hon'ble Alexander Brown thinks we have transgressed the limits of journalistic propriety, in publishing several letters from shareholders in the Bank of Bombay, suggesting that the Directors who are responsible for its ruin should be criminally prosecuted. He is also of opinion that the poor infatuated beings who, in their suffering, turn round and threaten the high and holy gentlemen responsible for their ruin with criminal proceedings, have been guilty of a breach of something or another which he does not define—perhaps the Bank of Bombay code of honour, or the Bank of Bombay ten commandments. The honorable gentleman is fully entitled to any opinion he pleases to form, but we may remark in passing that some of the miserable mortals, who had addressed us on the subject of a criminal prosecution, and who are supposed to be ignorant of the grossness of their offence in having the presumption to threaten the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, are gentlemen of equal social standing to himself, or any Director who has ever managed or mismanaged the Bank's affairs. As to our own offence in having the supreme impertinence to allow into our columns any such foul and scandalous suggestion as the proposal to prosecute the men who have brought ruin upon more people than we care to think of by their colossal mismanagement of the Bank, we of course humbly sit rebuked. It was a grave error on our part to hint anything so excessively vulgar and mean as that the men who are guilty of squandering the whole capital of the Bank, and who have brought it to the pass of requiring a loan from government of a quarter of a million to help it to pay its deposits, were not entitled to the highest respect and praise! It was still more ungrateful to imagine that they should be liable to punishment at the hands of an indignant and ruined proprietary, or that the veil should be lifted from their wild doings in 1864 and 1865 that the shareholders and the public may see the interior of the sepulchre which successive relays of Bank Directors have so industriously, and religiously whited without! There were two ways of unveiling it, a criminal prosecution and an enquiry by the shareholders. Mr. Brown "maintains that there are no grounds at all" for a criminal prosecution: no doubt he does, no doubt all the Directors of the Bank of Bombay do, but other shareholders maintain that there are. We should be sorry to think that the law of England or India is so badly devised or so low in its tone as not to compass doings such as have brought the Bank of Bombay to its present disastrous end. Whether there are grounds or not, it is very natural for the shareholders to believe that the grounds are very ample. Had Mr. Brown possessed much delicacy of feeling he would have withheld the dignified and somewhat pompous rebuke addressed to those shareholders who have used our columns to elicit the opinion of their fellow shareholders on the propriety of adopting criminal proceedings, for daring to insinuate that "gentlemen in the position of Directors of the Bank of Bombay" are capable of doing anything wrong. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay are in all respects perfect men. The Hon'ble Alexander Brown insinuates so much, and of course we must believe him. If there is one quality more marked than another in the characteristics of the direction of the Bank, it is modesty. Who ever heard of a Director of the Bank of Bombay wishing to thrust himself or his management of the Bank into the notice of the vulgar public? Who ever heard of his desire to attract any attention whatever? No; gentlemen in the position of Directors of the Bank of Bombay, as Mr. Brown finely describes them, are all perfect. It may be true that under their management hundreds of thousands of pounds have melted away into thin air. It may be true that under their management deeds have been done, and business engagements have been contracted which have plunged widows and orphans and aged men into poverty and suffering that will last all their lives long. It may be true that under their management discreet financial operations have been entered upon which have resulted in the breaking up of hundreds of happy homes and the blasting of thousands of happy hearts. Still they are perfect! Folding his angelic wings the Honorable Alexander Brown exclaims on their behalf, "Touch us not, ye unclean shareholders whose money we have helped to lose: Lick our feet and be thankful: We are holy."

We can quite understand that many shareholders shrink from adopting the extreme measure of a criminal prosecution against the Directors who have been the chief means of bringing about the catastrophe which culminated at the meeting of the Bank the other day. Some of them, for example, are in England and beyond reach. We cannot so well understand, however, why they should object to a searching enquiry into the causes of the Bank's fall with a view to ascertaining the names of those considerate people who have helped themselves to the whole of its capital. There are hundreds of men who have simply swindled the Bank out of its money and who are in no sense deserving of mercy or consideration, who without any disguising figure of speech belong to the genus pickpocket. What claims has this class on the tender mercies of the shareholders or those Directors whose hands are clean. To the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Brown we attribute it that even the proposal for this minor enquiry has been burked. It is, says Mr. Brown, an unheard of proceeding. Has the honorable gentleman, who wants a precedent for the course, a precedent for the liquidation of the Bank of Bombay? From a director any such persistent veiling of the doings of the Bank comes with uncommonly bad grace. Are the feelings of the insolvent speculators, who have literally emptied the Bank's till, of so great account in the estimation of the honorable gentleman, that nothing should be done that would put the poor repentant creatures to the slightest shame? We regard the position taken up by the honorable gentleman as another illustration of the cockneyism, snobbery, and humbug prevalent in Bombay. The question before the shareholders was one which should have been left to be decided by the shareholders' own spontaneous feelings. It was one in which any Director should have been particularly careful to avoid guiding or leading them. Mr. Brown's advice was therefore injudicious and misplaced, and the only becoming attitude for him in reference to the investigation was—silence. The manner in which every man who has been connected with the Bank of Bombay attempts to stave off any investigation into the causes of its shameful ruin ought to stimulate such individual shareholder to strain every nerve to bring about a searching analysis of every single transaction during recent years. It is monstrous to suppose that ruined shareholders are to be over-ridden and brow-beaten by men like the Hon'ble Alexander Brown. If everything connected with the past management of the Bank is as white and pure as snow, what harm can be done by allowing shareholders to ascertain this for themselves? The attempts made by the directors and officials of the dead Bank to strangle enquiry and to shelve awkward questions are most suggestive of the thought that enquiry and awkward questions have become imperatively necessary. This is not a case in which it is right or advisable to say "Let the dead past bury its dead." In the name and for the sake of thousands of ruined honest persons, whose hands are perfectly pure of speculation, many of whom are scattered over England, and many resident in different parts of India, who had little or no control over the management or mismanagement of the Bank, we urge upon shareholders and the public to cut open this foul ulcer of the Bank of Bombay, and not permit it to be covered over with oratorical rags, either by the Honorable Alexander Brown or any other perfect being.

THE *Englishman*:—The following is the result of the opium sale held yesterday:—

STATEMENT.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Prods.
Behar	...2300	1390	1365	1382-10-3	31,80,075
Benares	...1700	1370		1365-7-9	23,21,325
Provinces 1865-66	...410	1370	1365	1365-8-9	5,59,875
Provinces 1866-67	...1890	1390	1385	1386-5-7	26,20,200

THE same:—The Momanud peasantry are reported to have risen *en masse* against Theodorus and his army. The rebels have been very successful in cutting up detachments and stragglers, and have, in consequence, caused numerous desertions from the ranks of the royal army.

THE same:—At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held yesterday (9th inst.) it was decided to call in the loans on demand at 3 per cent. on Government Securities. The rate of 4 per cent. discount for fixed loans on Government Securities remains unaltered.

THE same:—We hear that Captain Bruce, of the 91st Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Presidency Division, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Lucknow, in the place of Captain Montgomery, who has been transferred, in a similar capacity, to Peshawur.

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—We regret to learn that the ship *Challenge enroute* to Abyssinia from Calcutta, which arrived in our roads yesterday morning, is unable to leave this port without some delay in consequence of sickness on board. The vessel left Calcutta with 78 sowars of Hodson's Horse, 91 horses, and 46 mules. Several of the men died from cholera during the voyage to Madras. The vessel is said to be uncomfortably crowded, and the officer in command is desirous of leaving all sickly men at Madras.

THE RECENT ENCOUNTER WITH THE WAGHURS.

THE Acting Political Agent in Katteewar, on the 30th December reports particulars of the encounter which took place between the British Force and the rebel Waghurs in Katteewar.

The following is the resolution of Government thereon:—

RESOLUTION.—It is evident from this intelligence that a severe blow has been dealt to the ruffianly gang which has for so long infested Katteewar. Of the party attacked, numbering twenty-six, seventeen have been killed and two have been captured, and amongst the killed are Dewa Manick and other leaders of the gang. It is satisfactory also that another proof should have been afforded in Katteewar of the gallantry of British Officers, and of Native Officers and men worthily associated with them.

But the gain has been purchased at heavy price. While the State has been rid of seventeen disturbers of the public peace, it has lost 12 brave and faithful servants, and among them Government have especially to deplore the loss of two young and energetic Political Officers, whose too short careers had been full of promise of advantage to the State and distinction to themselves.

Captain Hebbert was appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar in 1862, and he was at one time specially employed on the duty of suppressing Bhirwutiaism in the province. It is in dealing with this evil in its most aggravated form that his life has now been sacrificed. The political service of Captain LaTouche dates only from the commencement of last year, but had lasted sufficiently long to prove his worth. As a Military Officer he was present at the taking of Dwarka in 1859 and commanded a Detachment of the 17th N. I. in the subsequent action with the Waghurs at Sumnassee.

To the Officers who have survived this desperate encounter, Major Reynolds, of the 17th N. I., Captain Harris of the 1st Lancers, Jemadar Syud Ulvee, of the Federal Seebundy, Jemadar Saleh Hindee of Joonaghur, and Colonel Anderson himself, the best thanks of Government are due.

The loyalty and good service of Ulvee had been previously brought to the notice of Government by Colonel Keatinge, and had been recognized by the gift of a sword from Government.

Colonel Anderson has now reported his further good service. It will give Government great pleasure to report these facts to the Government of India, and to recommend the name of Jemedar Syud Ulvee for the Order of Merit.

The Political Agent should inform the Jam of Nowanuggur of the regret with which Government have heard of the cowardly conduct of his Sebundy and of their leader Jalumsing, and he should be requested to take steps for the punishment of those who misbehaved.

Copies should be forwarded to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BANGALORE, 7TH JANUARY, 1868.

THE Mysore Commission, according to a writer in the "Madras Times" (January 2nd), presents a curious spectacle of a number of official gentlemen all bespattering each other with laudation, and "laying on" flattery, one upon the other, with a dab brush. Says the writer alluded to—"We observe that the Officiating Commissioner bears generous testimony to the merits of Mr. Kindersley, a circumstance more creditable to Mr. Saunder's heart than his head. There is, in fact, too much of the article called "butter" in the report. Mr. Kindersley himself fills two pages with praises of the officials, and Mr. Saunders comes out still stronger. Under the head of "conclusion" he pens no less than forty-two paras. extending over eight pages of the report and containing nothing but panygeric." In truth the Mysore Administration Report is open to the above charge and appears to a general reader to have been written on the principle of

"If you love me, as I love you
Then we'll write a Report—we two."

It is but fair, however, to the Commissioners to say that the Madrasees are ever ready to pick holes in their coats, the reason being, that Madras has from time immemorial coveted the Mysore Administration for itself, and cannot with any degree of complacency regard what it considers the unjust intrusion of Bengal into Southern India. There are few things that Madras civilians would like better than fat appointments in the Mysore territories, but Mysore has got on very well without them for some time, and is likely to go on still longer—until, in short, that merciless and astounding theory of giving over the country to native Administration comes practically into effect.

The Governor General has been pleased to reconstitute Bangalore a Military Cantonment, it is said to the disgust and terror of the holders of house property who have been enjoying all the blessings of a monopoly, as far as rent and officers are concerned, for years back. In vain the *Bangalore Herald* endeavours to assure the landed interest, "that it is all a mistake" and that Mr. Bowring is going to make matters all square with the Viceroy. The threat is too appalling, and there is a sorrow in bricks and mortar that Bangalore landlords are beginning to learn for the first time. Rents of 60 rupees, and upwards, will doubtless be cut down by "house boards" to Rs. 30 and thereabouts, and "repairs" that have slumbered in arrears for years, will suddenly rise like black phœnix to crow over discomfited landlords. Your correspondent imagines that Sir John Lawrence's descision on this subject must have been brought about by the requests of officers to be placed upon the same footing as their comrades at Madras, who "draw" additional house allowance, on account of the exorbitant rates of rent at the Presidency. However that may be, the G. G. has apparently "sold" all parties, officers, and house holders, by his late descision, and there is consequently mourning in Bangalore.

Your correspondent the other day had some conversation with a native upon the question of Native *versus* English Administration in this country. The man, who is more straighforward than the ordinary run of his countrymen, got hot upon the subject, and made use of what I cannot but consider these remarkable words. "Yes," he said "your Government is a good one for the poor man, but it's bad, too bad for the rich. The poor man cannot suffer tyranny, or if he *does* there's plenty noise made about it, but the rich man, and the man that under the native government is a great man and a noble man, what becomes of him under your Sirkar? No one shows him respect and his liver becomes cold—yes, the influential men, the rich men, the noble men, the Bramins and Priests, would be glad to have the native rule, but all the other people, trades men, ryots, and all would rather have the British Sirkar." Whether this man is right or not in his opinions, he certainly truly represents the feeling of his countrymen of similar class and education in the Mysore territories.

"Piggy go dry—How catchee milk," said a Hongkong Chinaman on being sworn at by his master for having no cream at breakfast, and though I will not go so far as, altogether, to compare Bangalore to Hongkong in a deficiency of the milky mothers of the herd, it is undeniable that nine people out of ten in Bangalore drink milk that is as filthy as any to be had in Hongkong. Your correspondent has lately been seriously exasperated by the tricks of his "doodwalla," and so he has carefully inquired into the subject, the results of which inquiry he presents to the public. There are three sorts of milk in daily use at Bangalore (putting goats' milk aside), cows' milk, buffaloe milk, and cow and buffaloe milk combined. The first is so rare that unless you keep a cow, or have one brought up and milked before you by the owner, you may put all thoughts of ever obtaining it out of your head,—although which is excessively satisfactory to the milkman, you must always pay for this luxury which you never get. The 2nd, buffaloe milk, undefiled in its pure nastiness, is principally used for making Bangalore "cream butter," as servants call it, and goes down well with people, who either get accustomed to it, or know no better. The last named, a combination of cow milk, buffaloe milk, and perhaps water, is the milk, which the public in general use in its tea and coffee, when, in fact, it should receive the best cow milk in purity for its money. Unhappily, there is no means of catching and punishing these scoundrels, who foist filth upon us for clean milk, and it is even a fact, that your correspondent is obliged to pay a considerable additional sum monthly to his milkman to bring up the cow before him, to produce what he is supposed to purchase at its full value in the bazaar in perfect purity.

Major Kenneth Macaulay, of the Madras Army, an Officer who distinguished himself by his combats of mungoose and snake, brought forward a theory some years ago to prove that India's worst diseases were caused by the injudicious use of milk, or more correctly speaking, the milk of injudicious animals, among whom the pig and the buffaloe rank the foremost. Any one who has seen these beasts feed must feel inclined to coincide with the gallant Major, "that there is something in it," and it would be desirable if a sort of St. Bartholomew's day could be annually constituted for the benefit, of buffaloes, in all Anglo-Indian Cantonments, and that these vile milk producing scavengers should be shot down without mercy—but as such a proceeding could not fail to interfere with the liberty of the subjects, there is another plan which would prove almost equally effective, and one to which no honest milkmen could take exception, and that is, a sanitary or municipal fine of one hundred rupees, for the offence of selling buffaloes' milk within any Cantonment or Municipal limits, unless that kind of milk can clearly be demonstrated as having been demanded by the purchaser in defence. The present state of the law on this matter is utterly inadequate to the evil, as all will admit who recollect how easily a cow's milk in England is flavoured by turnips, or whatever it feeds on. And the flavouring essence of buffaloes milk? Faugh! Your correspondent will not pursue the filthy subject further, but will ask the Sanitory Commissioners of every town and station if the matter does not properly lie within their province.

That portion of Bangalore Society which is not considered sufficiently aristocratic to be allowed to peruse the newspaper "dribbles" and musty tomes of the old library and reading-room, is about to start a reading-room for itself, and has hired a house for its purpose. It ought to succeed, for the first named Society appears to be in a chronic state of "want of funds" whenever a new book, or a new newspaper, is required for a subscriber's perusal, and, although its ponderous shelves groan with the weight of "old men's tales" and old women's tales also, it is hard to get a book worth reading from a management which appears to provide what one should read rather than what one would read,—and has a peculiar aptitude for picking out the most stupid news journals of the day. It would be well if Bangalore took a hint from Secunderabad on the matter of its library, as also on the matter of its theatre, our temple of art being a low roofed tumble down structure, as full of pillars and posts as Athens—obstructions round which a portion of the audience has "to crave" in order to see the actors—the actors to dodge, in order to see the audience. Dr. Norman Macleod has left us after a brief visit to Bangalore, where he met with a hearty reception. Your correspondent imagines that his missionary explorations in this country will rather puzzle him than otherwise, and as much is said on missionary matters just now, I am tempted to quote Mr. Atkinson, the Central Asian traveller, on how Russia manages "the religious difficulty" in her strides towards India. In his work, "the Upper and Lower Amoor," p. 150, the author says—"Russia has exercised great prudence in her conquests among the Asiatic tribes; she has always respected their religion and superstitions, and no priest has accompanied her Cossacks. She has thus avoided many difficulties which other powers have fallen into, where the soldier and the missionary have marched together." Now to quote the Minister of Hydrabad's opinion as expressed to Sir R. Temple. "Sir Salar Jung informs me, that about no subject has he more often heard complaints on the part of the natives against the British Government than about the public preaching of missionaries." The opposite policies of the two Governments read curiously when thus placed together, and will perhaps read more curiously still when our frontier in the North of India alone divides us from Russia.

I hear that the Commissioner and Mrs. Bowring have issued cards for a series of "at homes" with dancing. This cannot fail to be good news to Bangalore society, which has not, by any means, enjoyed a gay season this year. Fiddling, dancing, and serving the——as the pious have it, is decidedly pleasant whatever the pious may say to the contrary.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 15TH JAN.

Arrived the steamer *Behar* from Hongkong on the 1st, Singapore the 8th, and Penang 10th January.

Preparations for the opening of Osaka and Hiogo are being rapidly advanced.

Reports concerning the Nienfi are more encouraging for the Imperialists, a series of victories being said to have crowned Li Hung Chung's efforts towards their subjugation. Two of the Nienfi leaders are reported to have fallen and many lesser chiefs taken prisoners.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Ningpo.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 15TH JAN.

OPIUM—
Malwa ....dlrs. 700 per chest.
Patna.................. ,, 615 ,,
Benares .... ,, 647½ ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months,—Bank 4s. 3⅜d. Private 4s. 4d.
On India ....Rs. 218.
Rice unchanged.
Cotton—quiet
Business at low prices
Steamers arrived from Calcutta none; from Bombay, 15th ultimo, "Behar," on 24th "Orissa."

SHANGHAI, 27TH DEC.

OPIUM—
Malwa best .... taels. 518 per chest.
Patna .... ,, 475 ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—Bank 6s. 0½d.—Private 6s. 0¾d.
On India ....Rs. 300½

MADRAS, 15TH JAN.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 12½ to 13 premium.
Fives, 7½ premium.
Fours, 8 discount.
Document Bills, 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.
Dead weight nominal.
Light freight £6.
Cotton £4. 5s.
Interest on Loans 4 per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 5.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 3-7 to Rs. 3-8.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 7th January 621 cwt.

BOMBAY.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the *Gazette Press* of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for 1868. The present Almanac shows evident signs of improvement over those annually published from that Press. Care has been taken to render its printing and binding as neat as possible; and a large amount of information on useful subjects is comprised within its pages. Besides the introduction of many matters relating to Bombay, several subjects, really useful to the inhabitants of all parts of India, has been inserted in the Almanac, many items of interest about the Municipality, the history of the Joint Stock Companies, which have figured during the last year, and also statistics on many subjects relating to India, form an addition, very valuable and likely to prove highly useful. We can understand the amount of labour this addition must have cost the compiler.—*Bombay Sumachar, 15th January.*

THE *Bombay Almanack and Directory* for 1868.—We have much pleasure in welcoming to our table a copy of this Almanack, issued from the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. At this season of the year we, of course, expect these annual Registers of the coming events to offer various degrees of merit; and we feel no hesitation in declaring the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* to be the best of the stock. Neatly got up, perspicuously arranged, furnished with an accurate index, and presenting each desirable and useful statement in its most compact form, it constitutes a repertory of facts at once ample and compendious, minute yet comprehensive. We find that a classified History of Bombay during the past year, a chronological and carefully epitomised view of the whole proceedings of the Bombay Municipality, an Analysis of the Proceedings and Reports in connection with Joint Stock Companies, and a large body of Statistics for the year 1867, are among the novel features introduced into this year's Publication, which, coupled with an elegant binding, greatly enhance the utility of the work. We should like to see this Almanack largely patronized by the Public—*Hindu Reformer, Jan.* 15.

THE transports *Hurry Puddumsey* and *Nelson* left Bombay for Annesley Bay yesterday.

WE would remind our readers that the Masonic Ball is fixed for tomorrow (Friday) night. Any who wish to go, but have not yet subscribed, should send in their names and subscriptions immediately.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Malacca*, Captain Tomlin, to China, sailed yesterday with 1,553 chests of opium, 1,900 bales of cotton, and the following passengers—

Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. C. L. Buxton, Mr. W. D. Henderson, and Mr. A. Macalister.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.'s dubash boat yesterday spoke the barque *Bristow Vale*, from London, Sept. 18th, to Kurrachee, off Severdan. The barque *Bristow Vale* had spoken the *Dhuleep Sing* on 24th November in lat 40° 46 S., long 25° 52' E.

THE Parsee Elphinstone Club intend to give in a few days, in English, a dramatic representation, consisting of the comedy of "Honey Moon," to be followed by the excellent farce, written by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, expressly for the Indian stage, as giving a faithful picture of English life in India, and entitled the "Dawk Bungalow," or "Is his appointment Pucka?"

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"Manoverir"	Faulwetter.
Overture	"Fidelio"	Beethoven.
Selection (Op.)	"La vie Parisienne."	Offenbach.
Waltz	"Belgravia"	Godfrey.
Selection (Op.)	"Gemma di Vergy."	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Prince Alfred"	Godfrey.
Galop	"Mabel"	Do.

THE following passengers have sailed per steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Lewis, to Calcutta:—

Mr. C. Wood, Major and Mrs. Bayly, Surgeon Hoston, Brigadier General and Mrs. Donville, Mrs. Perry, Col. Spurgin, Mrs. Tremenheere, Mr. J. W. Best, Revd. G. Deimber, Mr. H. R. East, Major and Mrs. Caufield, Mr. Edward Thompson, Mr. A. P. Patton, Ensign Maltby, Assistant Surgeon James, Lieut. Chapman, Captain and Mrs. Muller, Captain N. W. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. Kean and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leggatt, Mr. F. R. Hogg, and 95 deck passengers.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL PRATT.—We regret to hear that a serious accident has happened to Colonel Pratt, C. B., of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers now Commanding the Poona Brigade during the absence of Brigadier General Domville. At the conclusion of the last Review Parade of the 45th Regiment, previous to its departure yesterday evening for Abyssinia, Colonel Pratt was thrown heavily from his horse, and falling on his shoulder has, we hear, broken two ribs. We trust to hear that the gallant officer is progressing favorably.—*Deccan Herald, January* 15.

YESTERDAY evening a sailor named Richard Roberts, aged 21, was buried in the Colaba Cemetery, whither his remains were followed by a large number of the officers and crews of the S. S. *City of Manchester* and *City of Dublin*, to which latter vessel he belonged. Roberts had died the previous evening from a wound caused by accidentally falling on his knife about a week before, by which a main artery was divided. The funeral service was read by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, who also delivered a brief address to those present at the grave.

THE embarkation of the third Brigade of the Abyssinian Field Force commenced yesterday. The head-quarters of the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters) which arrived by train from Poona yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, embarked on board the steam transport *American* and the sailing transport *Gavin Steel* in the course of the morning. The remainder of the 45th Regiment will embark to-day from Carnac Bunder. A detachment of the 2nd N. I. (Grenadiers) will embark from the Apollo Bunder this morning at 6 o'clock; and at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, the remainder of the 2nd N. I. will embark from Apollo Bunder. This Regiment proceeds by the S. S. *City of Manchester* and the ship *Nimrod*. The 18th N. I. will arrive early tomorrow morning by train from Ahmedabad, and in the course of the morning will proceed on board the steamer *City of Dublin* and the sailing vessel *Western Star*.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a Marwaree named Teckchund, who died from the effects of severe burns he received whilst endeavouring to escape from the house in which he lived and which was burnt down on the morning of Saturday the 11th instant. It appeared that in one of the shops close to that in which the fire broke out, there were 150 maunds of ghee in earthen pots and leather dubbers, and 25 maunds of cocoanut and gingelly oil in leather dubbers; and that the combustible nature of the substances greatly assisted the progress of the fire. At 3-30 A. M. on the morning of Saturday last the attention of Mr. Chislett, Constable, who was standing at the Mombadaevi chowkey, was suddenly attracted by flames issuing from a shop in the Bholeshwer road. The house in which the shop was situated was three stories high, and Mr. Chislett went upstairs with all speed, and roused all the tenants of the house, and about twenty-five persons escaped downstairs from the different rooms. Mr. Chislett had made enquiries as to the method in which the fire originated in the sweetmeat maker's shop, but he had not been able to learn the exact cause. After going down into the street Mr. Chislett saw the deceased in the act of falling from an upper story on to the ground. The flames on his clothes were put out, and he was sent in a buggy to the Jamsetjee hospital. An old woman was found buried in the ruins and burnt to cinders. From the position in which her body was found, it would appear that she had been attempting to come down to the staircase. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased lost his life from the effects of a shock following the severe burns he received whilst endeavouring to escape from the house in which he lived, and which was burnt down on the morning of the 11th instant; but there is not sufficient evidence before this jury to say in what manner the fire was originated."

THE CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

YESTERDAY morning another chapter of local history was completed, or nearly completed by the formal opening of the Sailors' Home. It must always be a matter of interest to a seafaring body of men to have a "Home" at the end of their voyages. Many towns have recognised the benefit of this by providing such places; and the provision is one that should commend itself to others beyond those immediately connected with the shipping trade. There is not one of us who does not directly or indirectly derive advantage from, and depend upon the shipping interest between England and India. And this interest will always be most efficiently preserved if we maintain a high character amongst our sailors. This we can never do by rendering it rather a matter of necessity than of choice that they should "herd with swine" in the lowest purlieus of seaport towns. We traditionally associate with sailors the idea of all that is manly and generous, while we often find in fact that there is too much of the brutal and depraving. This will necessarily be the case unless we can infuse into sailors as a class, something of that self-respect which is essential to the welfare of every other class. As His Excellency the Viceroy truly observed, the sailors must do something for themselves. One of the greatest sources of criminality is vagabondism. The life of sailors partakes more or less of this from necessity. And there is therefore the greater need to associate with their land life some of that fixity of idea and abode which the term home implies. This is one object of Sailors' Homes. They afford to men an assurance that they will meet with comforts otherwise unattainable, and advantages greater than can be found elsewhere. These should be palpable as benefits, and not the mere negations of being a lesser evil than the wild unrestrained vice that may be found almost without seeking.

We look with great satisfaction upon the completion of the building for the Sailor's Home. But the erection of that building, though a work of difficulty, is not the most difficult part of establishing a Sailor's Home. So far the work is good; that is, overlooking the defects of the P. W. D. and the various blunders that built a place like this without kitchens, bath-rooms, &c. These "little defects may be duly supplied, though we fancy the architects and engineers of the department might walk through the building without feeling conscious of being equal to Wren. Not putting "too fine a point on it," as to these particulars, the building is a good one. Sailors must always delight in ships, and we quite agree with His Excellency the Viceroy in stating that the

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site on the Banks of the Hooghly is an admirable one. The rooms are lofty, spacious, and airy, and will afford most excellent accommodation for the purpose intended, even if we admit that the plans might have been better, and the work ditto. It is a vast improvement on the old Home, though, as we have said, the mere erection of the building is the least difficult part of providing a true Sailor's Home. The management and regulations of the Home will be the crucial test; and much tact and consideration are required to ensure success. Discipline is, of course, essential. But considering that sailors come from a life of disipline on board ship, oppressed always with a sense of confinement, there must necessarily be a desire for freedom at the end of a voyage which will be gratified. And if the rules of the Home are made *too strict*, they may defeat the chief object of the Home itself. We hope the real object and utility of the institution will not be sacrificed to any theoretical hobbies, however plausible they may seem. Temperance is no doubt admirable in all thiggs. But it is notorious that sailors *will* indulge in liquor, and the attempt to prevent them will only result in that excess which reaction usually brings. It would in our judgment be far more advisable to supply wholesome malt liquor at the Sailor's Home under proper regulations, than to seek and enforce temperance, which will only drive men to punch houses where they will get unwholesome drink with the evil consequences attendant thereon. It is in vain to look for the highest moral perfection amongst such a class as our sailors. But they may be led where they will not be driven, and in the matter now under notice, we conceive it to be one of those cases in which it would be wise to stoop to conquer.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 10.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—15TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Damadhurdas Iverdas vs Cowasjee Dosabhoy.

THE action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,200, being the balance of the purchase money alleged to be due by the defendant to the plaintiff on the sale of one share of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company.

Mr. Shewshunker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy for the defendant.

The facts of the case were simply these:—It appeared that on the 22nd December 1864 the defendant purchased from the plaintiff one share of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company for Rs. 10,200, that is, Rs. 6,200 for premium and Rs. 4,000 for the paid up call; but being unable to pay the amount of the purchase money, defendant empowered the plaintiff to sell the share on his account and credit him with the proceeds of the sale. The share was accordingly sold for Rs. 9,000, and the action was brought to recover the balance of Rs. 1,200. It further appeared that the defendant had pledged with the plaintiff twelve shares of the Brokers' Bank as security for the balance. Mr. Shewshunker said that the subject matter of this suit was heard before Mr. Justice Westropp in the Insolvency Court, where the defendant applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that the petition was dismissed on the ground among other things that the defendant had not properly entered all his debts in the schedule. The excess was abandoned with a view to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hormusjee for the defence denied the purchase of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company's share. He admitted that the twelve shares of the Brokers' Bank were given by the defendant to the plaintiff for the purpose of raising a loan, which had not been carried out.

The plaintiff was examined at some length, and in his cross-examination it turned out that some of the shares of the Brokers' Bank had been either disposed of or mortgaged by the plaintiff to other parties, and that he had not the possession of the shares in question.

Mr. Hormusjee therefore contended that the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited on this ground.

The Court, after some discussion, entered a nonsuit.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE seventh annual convocation of the University of Bombay, for conferring degrees, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall. There was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the interesting proceedings, and the Hall was most tastefully laid out and decorated for the occasion, one very noticeable feature being a fine display of ferns, shrubs, and flowers, at the stair forming the northern entrance to the building. Dr. Birdwood, the Registrar of the University, showed his usual taste in all the arrangements.

A few minutes after five o'clock a procession of the fellows and officers of the University, which had been formed in the Durbar Room, marched down the hall and came up again by a passage in the middle, the Chancellor (the Right Hon'ble the Governor) taking his seat in a prominent place before the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Vice Chancellor (Sir Alexander Grant) filling a lower seat on his right hand, and the others forming a semicircle two or three rows deep, which faced the audience and had the Chancellor in the centre. The procession made an imposing show, every one who took part in it having on either the ordinary robe of a Fellow of the University or the uniform of some high office. While it proceeded through the hall the strangers who were present stood up, and the Governor's Band, which was at the back of the building, played some suitable music. The order of the procession was as follows:—

I.—Fellows (in pairs), Juniors first.
II.—Ex-officio Fellows, Bishops, Judges of the High Court, and members of the Legislative and Executive Councils (in pairs)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops:
Chief Justice.
III.—University Officers.
Registrar;
Board of Accounts.
Syndics (in pairs,)—Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
Deans—Civil Engineering and Medicine, Law and Arts.
The Vice Chancellor.
The Chancellor.

The first part of the proceedings was the passing of graces by the Senate. The graces were supplicated by the Deans of the respective Faculties (Arts, Medicine, and Law), and the Dean in each case said—"Mr. Chancellor,—on behalf of   of   College, I submit the certificate required by this University and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the degree of   " The Chancellor thereupon asked the Senate—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" and the Senate having given its assent, the Chancellor said—"This grace is passed." When the certificates of the degrees were presented to the successful candidates, the ceremony observed was as follows:—Each of the candidates was presented separately to the Chancellor by the Dean of the Faculty, who said—"I present to you (stating candidate's name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of   to which I pray he may be admitted." In handing the certificate to the candidate, the Chancellor addressed him in these words—"By the authority conferred upon me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the degree of   , and I charge you that ever hereafter in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same."

The Deans were—the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., (of the Faculty of Arts), Dr. R. T. Reid (of the Faculty of Law) and Inspector General F. S. Arnott (of the Faculty of Medicine.)

When all the degrees had been conferred, the Chancellor awarded to Mr. Burjorjee Edaljee Modi, the Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, which he had gained on account of his best poem on the Solar System. The Registrar then declared the names of the new graduates, which were as follows:—

LICENTIATES OF MEDICINE.

FIRST CLASS.

Joao Francisco Gonsalves, Grant Medical College.

Abdool Rahim Hakim, Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtare, Grant Medical College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, Poona College.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, Elphinstone College.

Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Elphinstone College.

Krishnarao Gopal Deshmukh, Poona College.

Sitaram Vishvanath Patvar'dhan, Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Gajanan Krishna Bhatvadekar, Elphinstone College.

Phirozshah Dadabhai Bhedvar, Poona College.

Krishnarao Antoba Chemburkar, Elphinstone College.

Chandulal Mathuradas Davlatjada, Elphinstone College.

Sadashiv Vishvanath Dhurandhar, Elphinstone College.

Jamshedji Kharshedji Dubash, Elphinstone College.

Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, Poona College.

Krishnaji Narayan Kher, Elphinstone College.

Dinanath Vishnu Madgavkar, Elphinstone College.

Bamanji Edalji Modi, Elphinstone College.

Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, Elphinstone College.

Manekji Nasarvanji Nanavati, Elphinstone College.

Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavati, Elphinstone College.

Hari Gopal Padhye, Poona College.

Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, Poona College.

Vasudev Gopal Soman, Elphinstone College.

Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Elphinstone College.

Shripad Babaji Thakur, Elphinstone College.

Framji Rastamji Vikaji, Elphinstone College.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, Government Law School.

Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, Government Law School.

Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta, Government Law School.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Shapurji Hormasji Pathak, Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Ganpatrao Amritao Mankar, Poona College.

Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Elphinstone College.

Dadabhai Sorabji Patel, Elphinstone College.

Rastamji Mervanji Patel, Elphinstone College.

Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, Elphinstone College.

Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following report:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate, a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, which was held on the 8th January 1867.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—There were 539 candidates who had applied for permission to appear at this examination, which took place in November last. Of these 163 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up to the examination by the following schools:—

42	were sent up by	Elphinstone High School.
23	„	Poona High School.
10	„	Ahmedabad High School
10	„	Surat High School.
8	„	Ratnageri High School.
6	„	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
6	„	Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.
6	„	Baba Gokhle's School, Poona.
5	„	Hydrabad High School.
5	„	Robert Money Institution.
5	„	Bombay Proprietory School.
4	„	Belgaum Sirdars' H. School.
4	„	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
3	„	Dhoolia High School.
2	„	Akola High School.
2	„	Rajcote High School.
2	„	Sholapore Government English School.
2	„	General Assembly's Institution.
1	„	Grant Medical College.
1	„	Poona Civil Engineering College.
1	„	Kurrachee High School.
1	„	Oomerawate High School.
1	„	Sattara Government English School.
1	„	Sir J. J. Zoroastri Madressa and
12	„	by Private Tuition.

Of these, 17 candidates passed in Sanscrit, 8 in Latin, 3 in Portuguese, 73 in Marathi, 54 in Guzerathi, 1 in Canarese, 3 in Hindustani, and 4 in Sindhi; 118 being Hindus, 31 Parsees, 4 Portuguese, 4 Sindhis, 3 Europeans, and 3 Mahommedans.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination there were 69 candidates, of whom 21 passed the examination. Of these, 13 were from Elphinstone College, and 8 from Poona College, 11 being Parsees, and 10 Hindus. Of these 5 had selected Sanskrit as their second language, 11 Latin, 3 Marathi, and 2 Guzerathi. In the special subjects of the examination 10 were examined in Butler's Sermons I, II, and III with Preface, 10 in Analytical Geometry, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—Of the 40 candidates who had applied for permission to attend the Examination, 24 passed the Examination; of whom 5 were placed in the First Class, and were considered to have taken honours in the B. A. examination, and 19 were placed in the second class; 18 being Hindus and 6 Parsees, 18 from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona Colllege; 9 having selected Sanskrit as their second language, 5 Latin, 1 Greek, 6 Marathi, and 3 Guzerathi. Of the selected subjects 15 had taken Logic and Moral Philosophy, 14 Political Economy, 13 Analytical Geometry, 10 Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 9 Optics and Astronomy, 8 History, 1 Chemistry, Heat and Electricity, and 1 Physiology (Animal and vegetable).

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 3 candidates for the M. A. examination in Languages, of whom 1, a Parsee from Elphinstone College, passed the examination in English and Latin.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—7 Candidates had presented themselves for this examination, of whom 4 passed the Examination, 3 being Parsees from Elphinstone College, and 1 a Hindu from Poona College.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates for this examination, of whom 1, who was a Hindu from Poona College, passed the examination. He was placed in the First Class, and was considered to have taken honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the M. A. examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were 6 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the examination and were placed in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

First Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 5 candidates for this examination from Grant Medical College. They all failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. M.—Of the 4 candidates who had also come from Grant Medical College, 3 passed the examination, 2 being placed in the first class, and 1 in the second class, of whom 1 was a Hindu, 1 was a Mahommedan, and 1 a Portuguese.

First Examination in Civil Engineering. There were 5 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College for this examination; they all failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.—At this examination 2 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College were examined, but they also failed to pass the examination.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

During the year just closed the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 48; of which 3 have been meetings of the Senate, 10 of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 6 of the Faculty of Law, 8 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 4 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Boards of Accounts.

ALTERATIONS IN AND ADDITIONS TO BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees the Regulations for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, and the alterations in Regulations 9 and 20 in medicine alluded to in the last Report, have come into operation, having been previously approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

During the year under review, alterations of the Bye-Laws and Regulations in Arts, Medicine, and Law have been made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. By the alterations in the Arts Regulations the Examination for Honours in Arts has been abolished, and a clause, to the effect that candidates when placed in the First Class either at the B. A. or M. A. examination, will be considered to have taken honours in the B. A. or in any branch of the M. A. examination respectively, has been added. By the alterations in the Law Regulations the period intervening between the declarations of the results of the examination for the Degree of LL.B., and the examination for Honours in Law, has been extended to six months, and the attendance at lectures in some school or schools of Law recognized by the University, of the candidates for the Honour Examination, has been rendered necessary. And by the extensive changes made in Regulations for Medicine the whole course of medical studies has been altered and improved.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—On the 5th of March last, Mr. Atmaram Sadashiv Jayakar, L.M., proceeded to England as the first Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow. He has since sent in his first half yearly report of the mode in which his time has been spent in England in accordance with regulation 5 of the Munguldass Endowment. He has successfully passed the examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons and for the Royal College of Physicians. He has also passed the competitive examination for a Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and is now attending a course of lectures on Military Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, and Hygiene at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netly.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The Syndicate regret to report that the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal still remains unawarded. Only one essay on the "Unprinted Literature of the Marathas" was sent in, but it not having come up to the proper standard, the medal was withheld.

The Senate have, however, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, lately introduced some changes in the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal Endowment Regulations, which will afford an opportunity to *all* the *Graduates* of the University of *five* years' standing instead of only to the *Bachelors of Arts* of *two* years' standing to compete for the Medal.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—At the examination which was held in March last, this scholarship of Rs. 400 a year was awarded to Mr. Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, B. A., of Poona College, and an honourable mention was made of Mr. Shivram Bapujee Paranjapay, B. A., also of Poona College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—The Syndicate have much pleasure in announcing the satisfactory result of the Homejee Cursetjee Prize this year. 8 competitive poems on the "Solar System" were received by the Syndicate, and Mr. Burjorjee Edulji Modi, of Elphinstone College, on account of the excellence of his poem, carried off the prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200.

The Jugonath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—For the examination of these scholarships there were in all 34 candidates, against 21 of last year, from the various parts of the Presidency. Of the 34 candidates Mr. Kashinath Balvant Pendse, recently of Poona High School, but formerly of Elphinstone High School, won the first scholarship of Rs. 25 per month, and Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, of Elphinstone High School, won the second scholarship of Rs. 20 per month. Both these scholarships are tenable for three years at any of the colleges or institutions in arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship was awarded in January last to Mr. Kalianrai Lakshumishankar Vohora, of Surat High School.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

In letter No. 338, dated 15th June 1867, Government offered to the Syndicate the office of the Custodian of copies of all books printed in British India under provision of Act XXV. of 1867. The Syndicate accepted this offer with thanks. Since the acceptance of this offer the Syndicate have received 64 copies of publications for their custody in the University Library.

The Bombay Government and the Bombay Director of Public Instruction have been constant contributors to the University Library throughout the year. The Government has contributed during the period under review 33 volumes, and the Director of Public Instruction 18 volumes.

The following gentlemen have also made donations of books to the University Library:—

The Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.
The Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
The Mechanics Institution.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., and
Venayekrao Gopalrao Ghosalkar, Esq.,

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the Annual University Publication of the Calendar, the University during the last year published a new edition of Locke's Letters on Toleration, which was kindly edited and carried through the Press by Professor Hughlings.

THE LATE MR. E. I. HOWARD

At a Meeting of the Senate which was held on the 4th October 1867 the following Resolution on the death of the late Mr. Howard, one of the original Fellows of this University, and at one time Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, was adopted:—

The University of Bombay, since its last meeting in Senate, has received intelligence of the sudden removal from life of Edward Irvine Howard, Esq., one of its original Fellows. The University desires to place on record an expression of its great regret at the untimely decease of a most accomplished scholar, whose opinion on all academical questions was felt to be valuable, and who has done the University good service by constantly advocating the maintenance of a high standard for Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

The reading of the report having been concluded, the Vice Chancellor announced to the Senate the offer of Rs. 5,000 by Cowasjee Jehangierjee Readymoney, Esq., for the founding of a Latin Scholarship in connection with the University of Bombay.

THE Chancellor then rose and said,—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen of the Senate,—To all of us, I think, who have listened to the very complete and clear report just read to us by the Registrar, the account that he has given to us of the progress and of the prospects of this University must be highly satisfactory; and to most of you, gentlemen, who have attended previous Convocations, it must be a source of gratification to find that the progress established in former years has not only not been lost, but that the University continues in the same onward and steady march of success that has called for congratulation hitherto. (Applause.) To myself, gentlemen, a devoted son of one of our ancient Universities—(applause)—who looks back to her still at a great distance of time, and in this distant country, with an affection and attachment that as many of you as are University men can well understand, and to whom the recollections of her are forcibly and yet pleasurably recalled by the proceedings of this day—it is a source of great gratification to find myself privileged to be present amongst you on this occasion. (Renewed applause.) From the first moment of my entering into the exciting contest of public and parliamentary life—in the performance of public functions, in the hours of business, and in the moments of relaxation—I have never ceased to feel the value of a University education. (Applause.) And that not because it is merely the completion and the complement of that course in which a man obtains the knowledge which is power, but because that knowledge is obtained accompanied by all the refining influences which an academic life is so calculated to impart. (Applause.) And I rejoice to believe that here in this distant land this young University is fulfilling all those noble functions which for centuries past the sister ancient Universities of our own land have so efficiently discharged. (Applause.) There are some points in the report which has been read to us upon which I wish, with your permission to make a few passing observations. And, first, it may be a remark that has been made by my predecessors and by many of you before, but it is that which has very forcibly struck my own mind, and therefore I desire to draw attention to it; and that is, that I rejoice to find that the University is firm in maintaining the high standard it established for the matriculation examinations. (Applause.) It may be a matter of regret that more candidates did not succeed in obtaining admission within our walls; I think only one-third or less of those who presented themselves have succeeded, according to the report, in the matriculation examinations; but still I am glad the severity of the matriculation test is so strictly preserved. The importance of it is obvious. If the matriculation test is lowered, and the standard of the after examinations is maintained, it is obvious that it will only lead to the failure of a greater number in the more important examinations,—lead to the disappointment of the students, and the discredit of the University. But if after such an experience it were to result that the standard of the after examinations was lowered, then the value of the University distinction would be lost, and the influence of the University would be impaired. (Applause.) And not only this, but it must be recollected that the maintenance of a high standard, even in the matriculation examinations, has an important effect upon general education throughout the country. The schools from which the students are drawn are compelled by this circumstance to maintain a high standard; and thus it is that indirectly, by maintaining the severity of the matriculation test, the University establishes a higher standard of education for those whose means and prospects do not lead them to aspire to a University training (Applause.) I hope, therefore, that in future, as hitherto, the University will be firm in maintaining the strictness and severity of the matriculation test. (Applause.) There has lately been somewhat of a controversy between my honourable and valued friend the Vice Chancellor and an official on the other side of India with reference to the merits of the system pursued in the three universities of India. I am not going to enter at all into a comparison of those systems, or the merits or distinctions of the three Universities. I will only say that I am amply and fully satisfied with the statement which the Vice Chancellor has made as to the position and the merits of the University of Bombay. (Applause.) But there is one thing that he brings to notice which is peculiar to this University, and which equally I hope this University will be firm in maintaining; and that is, that whereas in the other Universities the examinations are not conducted solely at the head quarters of the University, but at various towns and other places throughout the country, and are conducted by means only of written papers without any oral examination, there is this difference in the case of the Bombay University that, over and above an examination upon paper upon fixed subjects, there is also a probing and searching oral examination which must test the merits of the candidate. (Applause.) This, too, I hope will be maintained. It gives to you, gentlemen (turning to the new graduates), to whom I have the pleasure to-day of giving the certificate of the degrees you have obtained,—it gives you the power of saying to all who see that certificate in your possession, "I not only have obtained a degree which shows that I have acquired a certain amount of knowledge, but that certificate has been given to me after a more searching and a more difficult test than that which applies to any other University in India." (Applause.) Well, Sir, there was another point which struck me in the report which the Registrar has just read, and I think it is one which ought to give us all unmixed satisfaction; and that is, that from the list of those whom he has read out to us as having successfully passed the matriculation examination, we find that there is not a part of this Presidency—that there is scarcely a district—which has not sent up its successful candidates to represent it within the walls of the University. (Applause.) It might well be expected that in a young University like this the candidates would be almost exclusively drawn either from this city or from the centres of education throughout the country; but instead of that we find by that list which the Registrar read, as I have said, that there is not a district of this Presidency from north to south, from east to west, which is not represented in it. And it shows to us this, that a sense of the value of a University education is not confined only to those who are brought into communion with the professors and teachers connected with the University, but that it has taken wide root throughout the Presidency, and is felt by every class of the people. (Applause.) It is a matter of congratulation, I think, that what may be pointed out particularly in the report which has been read to us is the number who have succeeded in obtaining degrees in the Faculty of Arts. Now, that implies a more general and a more liberal, a more enlightened course of studies, if I may so use the phrase, than that which probably has been followed by those who have obtained degrees in special faculties. There is a wider extent of learning, a wider field of study required for a degree in Arts than that which necessarily would be required for a degree in Medicine or in Law; and I think it as a matter of congratulation that the great success which has been manifested in the examinations has attended those who have sought to graduate in Arts. It is a matter of congratulation, too, that large success has attended the examination in Law, because a University examination in Law is not an examination in the knowledge which qualifies a man to be a successful practitioner,—it is not a knowledge of cases and decisions, or of practice—it is a knowledge of the principles of law and jurisprudence; it is a knowledge of the history of law; and so is of infinite value, in this country in particular. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And I'll tell you why. The British Government has been engaged in introducing into this country a fixed code of law which applies to many of the relations of life. It requires here for the due administration of law—for an enlightened view of law as it ought to be administered in this country—it requires a knowledge of the ancient laws as applying to inheritance to property, to succession, to marriage, to religion, and to many other subjects of that kind; and it is a great satisfaction to find that there are young men who seek to distinguish themselves not only with a view to success in their professions, but also to obtain that wider and more enlightened view of law which will make a successful prosecution of their profession hereafter most valuable. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is to be regretted, as regards the degree in Medicine and the degree in Civil Engineering, that equal success has not attended the students who have desired to graduate. But still it is a satisfaction to find that there are young men now seeking degrees in these faculties, and I will tell you why. I believe there is nothing more important than the influence which the University is day by day exercising amongst us in teaching the rising generation here not to look to Government employ only, not to look to the interests of patrons or to the favour of the *sircar*, but to know this, that they have always before them an independent career in honourable professions, that they have equal honours, if not greater, to attain, if such there be, by means of their own exertions, feeling sure as I do that such a result, a desire amongst the enlightened native youth of this country to pursue liberal professions here, would tend as much to secure good and enlightened Government that would render the people happy and contented, as any exertions on the part of those who are concerned in the administration. (Applause.) There are several other points, Mr. Vice Chancellor, which I should desire to draw attention to, but I feel I am trespassing too long upon your time. I cannot, however, refrain before I sit down from alluding to that letter which you read just before I commenced my address to this Senate, and from which we learn that one of the most enlightened citizens in this city, who has been always amongst the first to promote the highest interests of his people, the highest interests of society here, and to promote the best interests of this University in particular, as he was amongst the first is now the very latest benefactor of the University of Bombay. (Applause.) And I do not think that there is anything which is more pleasing, in looking back to the past history of this University, than to find that alike in times of prosperity and in times when there is not an equal gleam of prosperity shed over all classes, mercantile classes especially, in this country—that alike in times of prosperity as in times when prosperity is past, there are enlightened men amongst the native community of this country who, feeling and knowing the duty they owe to society, are desiring to discharge that duty by nobly supporting this most valuable institution. (Applause.) I see near me a friend and colleague of my own who himself must feel the greatest pleasure in a portion of that report which refers to a travelling fellowship established by him—I mean Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy. It must be a satisfaction to him to find that the first person who has obtained the travelling fellowship which his munificence has established, has distinguished himself by attaining the honour of the fellowship of the College of Physicians and the fellowship of the College of Surgeons of London, has in open competition obtained admission to the medical service of this Government, and is now pursuing those studies which will lead him hereafter to a distinguished career. (Applause.) I do not think that there is any other point which I desire particularly now to press upon your attention, but I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the interest which is taken in the success of the University, as manifested by the crowd that surrounds me in this room, of all classes of the community. (Applause). There has been, as we have seen in the journals, a considerable discussion going on for some time as to the respective merits of native and European rule in this country. I do not desire to enter into that point. I believe we have given to this country a certainty of administration of justice, a certainty of the tenure of property, and the knowledge that all are equal in the eyes of the law. (Applause.) And by the institution of a University such as this, we are conferring benefits, not perhaps so direct and tangible, but I think not the less valuable and important. (Applause.) We are teaching the youth of this country not to value knowledge only for the power and the success it brings, but for the self-improvement it gives the student,—teaching him to value knowledge for itself. We teach him, further, that it is his duty, by cultivating the highest qualities which God has given, him to fit himself to fulfil his highest duties, and in doing this I am sure we confer upon this country benefits even more extensive or more important, or at least equally important, with those institutions which secure to all the benefits of a settled and enlightened Government. (His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

After a pause, the Chancellor declared the convocation dissolved.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows then retired in procession, and the audience dispersed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALBION PLACE BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am glad to find you have spared space in your to-day's issue for the insertion of "Rodney's" letter re the Albion Place grievance. Will you be good enough to print the following in your next?

I have discovered that the impost has not emanated from the shareholders, some of whom have signified to me their contentedness with the dividend for the past year, viz., 6 per cent. (not bad for these times), but from the Secretary to the Company.

The present rent for a suite of two rooms in this building, about 18 feet square, with a bath-room 9 by 4 and a cooking place, is equal to that for a semi-detached villa of 10 rooms and garden in one of the most respectable and delightful neighbourhood of London (Kilburn), and taking into consideration the accommodation is 50 per cent. more than a house on Malabar Hill, this and the fact of house rent all over Bombay being now greatly reduced, shows, I think, that, it is rather premature to demand a higher rate than the present for these quarters, and which, if persisted in, will in all probability cause the dividend for the current year to be greatly reduced!

A TENANT.

Albion Place, Byculla, 15th January.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NIMAR DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—When the Editor of an influential journal, adopting information supplied by a correspondent, affecting the reputation of individuals or public bodies, furnishes it to the public in the shape of a leading article of his own, he must be held to assume a very serious responsibility, and to be bound to satisfy himself that his informant is not influenced by other motives than a desire for the public good. Such, however, scarcely seems to be the principle acted on by the Editor of the *Times of India*, if we are to judge by his leader of the 4th inst., on the subject of the administration of the Nimar district in the Central Provinces. Certainly the article professes to be founded on information supplied; but one would fancy from its tone that the "Informant" was a genuine indignant British traveller, relieving his bile by writing to the papers about the vile roads and accommodation he met on his route. On the contrary, however, the article furnishes sufficient internal evidence to prove to those at all acquainted with the case, that the "Informant" is no traveller at all, but only a disappointed official venting his spleen against his superiors in this underhand fashion. As a letter, the communication would have done no harm, for its tone of exaggeration would have clearly shown the personal malice of the writer; but when an Editor discharges such sweeping condemnation on a branch of the administration, the public are apt to suppose that he acts on better grounds than the mere sayings of an interested informant. Like a Malay running a muck, too, the informant is not content with cutting down his own enemies, but must needs discharge side cuts at every one within his reach, whether he has cause of quarrel with them or not. For instance, he induces the Editor gratuitously to inform the public that we residents of the Civil Station of Khundwah—the mushroom capital of Nimar as he strangely terms it—are very much in need of the influence of a church! In a legal point of view, this would, of course, be a gross libel, even if the Editor knew it to be true, which is impossible. This shot of the "Informants" is rather an unfortunate one for him, as but for it we should probably have let his other statements, that did not personally concern us, pass unnoticed.

The chief points dwelt on by the article, as reasons for its condemnation of the administration of the Central Provinces, are the backwardness of the public buildings at the new civil station of Khundwah, the badness of its site, and the want of water supply; also the bad condition of the road from the railway terminus at Khundwah to Indore and Central India. Much mud is also thrown about generally, in the hope that some of it may stick to what are evidently the bugbears of the "Informant," viz. non-regulation provinces, and particularly chief commissionerships. The statements of the "Informant" respecting the failure of the Public Works Department in Nimar, on which the whole article hinges, contain a portion of truth, but certainly not the "whole truth," nor "nothing but the truth." He slangs the administration for want of foresight and all sorts of mismanagement; but no hint is given of what we have always considered the cause of our misfortunes, namely, the personal incapacity of the executive officers employed on public works in Nimar.

It is quite true that we are sadly in want of water at the "mushroom capital," but that is because the executives have wasted all our funds in prospects for water supply, which every body but themselves saw from the outset to be idiotic. First of all the executive began a vast well on the top of the highest trap hill about the place, and after going down some way abandoned it on somebody mildly suggesting that he should try first on lower ground. So another huge well was begun in a more likely spot, but unfortunately, before it had gone far, the executive devised a tank scheme to supercede it; and without consulting any one, or waiting for any sanction, proceeded to its construction. Before he could be stopped the job was finished, and all our money had been converted into a mud wall across a valley. The executive had only forgotten one little thing, and that was that there was no water to fill it! And so that tank remaineth as dry as before it was made, and it is called unto thus day that Executive Engineer's "folly." Then pipes were got, and a pump—two pumps rather—and the pipes were laid from a plentiful spring, and a masonry tank made, and we thought our sufferings were about to be alleviated. But unfortunately we have never had an Engineer till now who seemed to know how to set up a pump; and so it happens that their "disjecta membra" still lie rusting by the brinks of that spring. Had the pumps been set up, and the pipes jointed on to them, not only would the residents have got their water some half a mile nearer, but the Executive himself would have saved thousands of rupees on his own works, the water for which was all supplied from the same spring by pukalee bullocks.

As regards the site of the "mushroom capital," we who are most concerned generally consider it—barring the want of water, which a competent engineer would have remedied long ago—a sufficiently good one, commanding a fine view, and remarkably cool and healthy! The "unwholesomeness" of the "forbidding and desolate hamlet" (which however holds a population of over 8,000), and the "malarious taint of the decomposing rock" we believe to be fictions of the "Informant" probably devised to cover the general retirement of the Executives to the heights of Asseergurh, from the top of which they are supposed to have superintended their works by the aid of a telescope!

The backwardness of the public buildings we are also apt to ascribe to the vagaries of the Executives, who seem to have liked to amuse their leisure hours by devising all sorts of costly devices and ornaments for them that were not in the estimates, fancy tiles for one, that would do everything but keep out water, and cut stone cornices for another. All this ended in the expenditure by the executives, without estimate or sanction, of something like three times the sum allowed for the buildings; and then it was about time for an administration, which the "Informant" strangely enough, considering all this, deems to have tied the hands of the executives, to step in and stop their proceedings, till a reasonable scheme for their completion without further waste could be devised. What became of the executives after this we are not aware, as the light of their countenances no longer shone on the "mushroom capital." One is believed to have bolted to Asseergurh, shaved his head, and gone to bed, until wakened up by some of these "sharp recriminations" which the "Informant" seems to be so well acquainted with. Another is supposed to be grazing on some of the "Agency" pastures so much admired by the "Informant," where, as the money is somebody else's, the waste of a lac or so extra on a building does not so much matter. At all events Nimar is now relieved of their costly services, and we have got in lieu of them an *engineer*, as distinguished from the Native Infantry Officer of the D. P. W. There remains the Indore road question. It has certainly failed under a traffic which it never was intended to carry, and which no road could carry over the black cotton soil of the province except a regularly metalled first class one, which must be slowly and carefully made where such soil has to be dealt with, and for which a regular survey and plans are necessary. A costly bridge over the Nerbudda must also be built if the road is to carry well the enormous traffic between Malwa and the G. I. P. Railway. Now, the "Informant" has forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew, that it is only recently that the plan, long seriously entertained, of extending the railway itself along this route into Central India, was finally abandoned; and, therefore, it would have been the height of folly to proceed with the construction of a first class road and bridge, only to be immediately superceded, perhaps before it was completed, by the railway. That the old road has not been kept in better repair is again the fault of the executives, whose idea of combatting the mud and dust seems to have been to cart on all the trap boulders and quarry rubbish they could find, and stir them in together like plums in a pudding! Most certainly the parts they thus "repaired" are much the worst on the whole road. If the road required to be reconstructed, it was clearly the duty of the officers on the spot to report it in time, and this, unless we are misinformed, they failed to do. Now repairs are going on in earnest, but something more than this is required. The old road is by no means the best line; and as it originally went to Boorhanpore, and was only brought in to Khundwah by an awkward offshoot, the distance is also some miles more than it need be. Nothing but a bridge, too, over the Nerbudda will be satisfactory. The road is, now that the Railway scheme is abandoned, perhaps the most important in India, and will doubtless receive a corresponding share of attention. Other matters of the same kind might be mentioned, but perhaps enough has been said to show that it is chiefly to individual, not administrative, failure that all our griefs here are to be ascribed. The best government is apt to be thus badly served at times. As the culprits have now disappeared from the scene, it would not have been worth while to take up their follies, had not one of them thought fit to thus make a cat's-paw of a confiding Editor, in an attempt to throw on systems and administrations the odium which properly belongs to themselves; and provoked exposure by needlessly adding insult to the injury they had already inflicted on ourselves.

The "Informant" seems to be partial to borrowed scraps, so I will wind up with one more more to the point, though, perhaps, not so pretty as his bits of Ruskin and Shakespeare, and in a language which he will doubtless understand, "*Its an ill bird that files its ain nest.*"

SOME RESIDENTS AT THE MUSHROOM CAPITAL.

6th January 1868.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, 25TH DEC. 1867.

CALCUTTA has been indulging lately in certain sneers and tirades against Bombay and Bombay commercial morality. You have taken a conspicuous part in unveiling that morality for public edification, and I therefore wish you were here to do the same kind office for Calcutta. The public here are well aware that in the Department of Public Works, for instance, matters are very far gone, and the papers now and then indulge in an attack, but Government makes no response. I do believe that a fear of the law of libels deters many from making public that which they know well, whilst the influence which the department possesses and exercises in high places is formidable. Our public buildings are a disgrace to this city, and carry the word "rascality" written on every pillar, and yet Government has quietly proceeded to authorize the erection of a new building for the Telegraph Department, and placed it in the same hands. Immense sums of money have been disbursed and yet, we cannot get a building which will stand. Every one grows rich from "top-sawyers" to Aryan clerks, but Calcutta is never the better by a single good edifice. It is not long ago when one of these clerks absconded and certain cheques were found to have been altered, and a certain book was missing, and the Department was scandalised—but what came of it all? The matter was placed in the hands of one of the best police officers in Calcutta, who "worked the oracle" so well that he brought the Department face to face with the chief offender,—and there the matter dropped. He happened to be related to the King of the Fijee island, or his mother was one of the ladies in waiting to the Queen, or his second cousin had been Prime Minister to the King of Madagascar, so that, in short, he was too high and mighty a potentate to be attacked, and so "explanations" were asked and received, and all and everything ugly smoothed away nicely, but as some one must be punished it was determined by the *Du Majores* that some of the aforesaid Aryan employes should be sent to be right about, which they were. Indeed jobbery and peculation may be said to be rampant. You have heard of course of that marvel of architectural skill, the new post-office. Well, it has been in the hands of the tinker and the whitewasher for ever so long, and yet it stands there utterly unsafe and therefore uninhabited. No sooner is a crack filled up in one place, than another breaks out somewhere else. The pillars and roof on the east, the pillars and roof to the S. E., the frieze, architrave, and ceiling are all cracked, and threaten to subside without giving any notice at all. The erection of the new High Court building has been stopped, because it has now been found (of course after the expenditure of an immense amount of money) that it "wont do." Judges, advocates, pleaders, clerks, will all be suffocated, and so the Department will begin *de novo* I suppose, and certain officials will have a still more substantial figure to show in this Bank's books.

In my last letter I gave you a brief account of certain misdoings of a petty native Judge, whereby he had pretty well destroyed all his hopes of future employment. I have now to tell you of certain reprehensible proceedings of an English Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr. Ainslie of Patna to wit, which have brought down upon him the wrath of the High Court here in the shape of certain scathing remarks. A special inspector of the detective police received certain information from a notorious poisoner and thereupon proceeded to detect a gang of prisoners in the district of Patna. The information, (which proved to be correct) was of the murder of a traveller in April 1866 by this gang. The head of the gang was accordingly arrested and sent up for trial, and the evidence which was produced effectually in two other Courts against his accomplices was filed. The Magistrate, Mr. Worsely, discharged the prisoner, and committed the informer for trial on his own confession of having been *particeps criminis*. It was obvious, however, that if an informer were punished for information given to the detective police, when he had been specially made over by the Government itself for that very purpose to the Department, all confidence in the police would be destroyed, and every source of information closely shut up. It so happened, however, that the special inspector triumphed over the Magistrate, for the prisoner was discharged, but this was, apparently, an offence which could not be forgiven; and an order which the Government of Bengal issued, requesting that weekly reports should be submitted by the Commissioner of the Division of the cases which Mr. Worsely adjudicated, was not calculated to soothe that official. The special inspector then proceeded to put the first prisoner on his trial again on a charge of receiving stolen property, (the property being that of the murdered man) whereupon the Magistrate discharged him, and then in his turn baffled the inspector. Did ever you read of so scandalous and unbecoming a struggle? But the Magistrate was not satisfied with this. He committed to the Sessions one of the witnesses who had recognised the robbers and prisoners, and had identified the property. The charge was that he had stated at Patna that "he did not know where the Panapore chowkey" was, whereas in his deposition at Chuprah he had said that he had given a description of the property robbed at that chowkey. It was of course all in vain that the witness was a very old man, that his memory had failed him in consequence and that the point was an exceedingly immaterial one. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment—and died in jail. It appears that the Commissioner, Mr. Jenkins, took for granted every point mentioned by Mr. Worsely in his decision of the case, and reported to the Government that the old man had been convicted of "perjury." The Government naturally concluded that the special inspector had been guilty of informing false evidence, and the trial of that officer before the Session Judge was the natural consequence. And how did the latter official conduct himself towards the prisoner? The judgment of the High Court accuses him of having shown in his charge to the jury an ignorance of the principles of the law, a total want of ordinary fairness and common sense, and an unmistakeable animus against the prisoner. These be grave charges, my masters, and when I tell you that Mr. Ainslie took three days to prepare his judgment, you will agree with me in thinking that there must be some serious defect in his education or constitution. But he is a civil servant, and of course nothing can be done. The Special Inspector has been honorably acquitted by the High Court, but who is to compensate him for the three months he passed in the Patna Jail, for the loss of position, character, and his other sufferings, all the result of the heedless conduct of a young and impulsive Joint Magistrate?

There is to be a ball, "under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal," in aid of the funds of the Sailors' Home. This is one of those institutions in which there has been a great deal of meddling and muddling. The design is something which requires to be seen before it can be conceived. The most startling of architectural achievements in Calcutta was, up to this time, the railway station at Sealdah, which was so extraordinarily hideous a pile, that it was necessary to tell every one that the style was "Saracenic," leaving the spectator in quite as hopeless a state of bewilderment as he was before. "Saracenic" called up ideas of the Alhambra and so forth, but here was a building which it was impossible to class in any order whatever. The Sailors' Home is, however, a still more startling achievement. The Viceroy has always taken a great interest in the institution, and was anxious before his last departure to Simla to open it with all proper pomp and circumstance. But it was then found out that the Department had *forgotten* to erect kitchens, and closets, or construct drains!! Of course as the Department has long lost the power of blushing, it evinced no sense of shame. It was rather aggravated by the unblushing effrontery with which it proposed to do without kitchens by asking the Great Eastern Hotel to contract, at so much per head, for the supply to the sailors of all the "broken victuals" it usually has on hand! Closets were said to be unnecessary, because Jack could bathe in the rear opposite at "dewy morn" and after sun down. As to the drains, why there was no use in talking about them—what did sailors want with drains? You can imagine the portentous character of the frown which gathered on the Viceregal "brow" at such very humane and considerate propositions. After this, it suddenly occurred to an official that there should be gas in the Home, and so the walls now closely resemble a wreck, for it is scoured all over with deep channels for the gas pipes. In the course of completing these, another flattering discovery was made, viz., that there were no "conveniences" for the Superintendent of the Home! So the department shot into activity all at once, and in order to provide for the said "conveniences" it has erected a building which obstructs everything like wholesome and necessary ventilation!! A curious chapter of accidents, and oversights, to use no stronger phrases, which would not be tolerated by any other Government under the sun.

It is currently reported that Mr. Massey goes home in March next, and that the Government of India is of opinion that the appointment of a successor from England is not necessary. On the recommendation of that gentleman, local financiers are to be appointed under each of the subordinate Governments of Bombay, Madras, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, who shall have a "local position," whatever that may mean, and on a salary of Rs. 3,000 rising to Rs. 4,000 per month. Of course the Civil service is to furnish the men for these comfortable billets, but if the service can do that, it is odd that we should have had to indent on England for financiers during so many years. Bengal is to go without an appointment of this sort, because, being the seat of both the imperial and local Governments, its accounts can always be supervise and looked after. It appears to me that, according to official ideas of the fitness of things, the aforesaid supervising consists in making the money go, and devising schemes for taxing the public in the most disagreeable manner possible. There is very little doubt but that the Income-tax will be imposed this year, and that we shall have to pay the piper at the rate of 3 per cent. on our monthly incomes.

There have been great searchings of heart among the members of our Municipality, who are beginning to learn that Calcutta is likely to pay pretty tightly for the honor of possessing a Municipality. It is tolerably clear that the Lieutenant Governor of Calcutta and the Chairman, Mr. Hogg, are the actual Municipality, and that the rest are at liberty to "talk" and amuse themselves with their own most sweet voices as long and as much as they like. They attempted the other day to fix a lower rate of taxation for the police, and had a pitched battle about it, at which Mr. Hogg was beaten, and the proposition carried by a large majority. But the rejoicings were brief indeed, for the Lieutenant Governor came to the rescue of his Lieutenant, and, being fortified by the opinions of certain law officers, inflicted a signal defeat on the recalcitrants, and carried the higher rate in triumph. And so we have got to pay 4 per cent. for the maintenance of the most corrupt and inefficient body of men that was ever called a Police. Our drainage works, which would disgrace any city and any body of engineers in the universe, are not only swallowing up fabulous sums of money, but are making our streets and lanes positively dangerous; and no sooner is the drainage of one road declared to be complete, than workmen are seen, pickaxe in hand, tearing it up again, because something has gone wrong down below. The same, as regards reckless expenditure of money, may be said of the water-works. Some frightful sum of money was expended in the endeavours to connect one of our largest and most useful tanks into a reservoir, to receive and discharge the water for which we were to be taxed. The tank had been pumped dry, and the house of the engineer nearly completed, and the masonry work of the reservoirs commenced, and I am afraid to say how much money sunk in all this; it has now been discovered that the nature of the soil at the bottom of the tank will not allow of heavy masonry works; that the landslips are likely to endanger the stability and therefore value of the adjoining houses, some of which are excellent property; and that in short the original plan cannot be carried out!! The most astonishing part of the story is that the gentlemen who compose the Municipality never dream of calling any one to account. Thousands of pounds are lost—and there is an end of it—contractors and officials of various grades become wealthy, buy and build splendid residences for themselves and no one asks questions, though all look askance and whisper their fears and suspicions with bated breath. And thus the wheel goes round, year after year, and all that we have to do is to take the advice of Mr. Dick Swiveller and "fork." Bombay is not the only place where venality and corruption are rampant. We have our Public Works and Commissariat Departments, and on a slightly smaller scale, our drainage and other schemes.

In Commercial circles there is nothing particularly stirring up. I except the quarters to which I have cursorily alluded above. I may say that it is the Port Canning Company which I mean, and which, if the oppositionists are to be believed, have said and done a host of things to justify a withdrawal of public confidence. It will not do, at this stage of things, to enter into particulars, but if only a portion of what has been uttered be true we shall have a *cause celebre* of no mean proportions. The ugliest feature of the case on the side of the oppositionists is that the assault is about to the delivered in the absence of Mr. Schiller, who is making more than *primus inter pares* among the shareholders. The newspapers here, have wisely resolved to make no comment at present, but suffer the combatants to wash their dirty linen before the public, in order that that "pensive" body might have the opportunity of studying the whole question for itself, and push on mercantile eccentricities and human weaknesses.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

(*From the Law Times, Dec.* 14.)

THE Bar in India complain of the facilities offered by the Inns of Court for admission to their ranks by the abbreviation of the period of term keeping before calls. It is not that the recruits thus prematurely sent to them are not sufficiently learned in the law, for whether the period of probation be eight terms or twelve terms, it would not much affect the question of knowledge. But they say that three years of association with gentlemen is necessary to implant that fine sense of honour, that refinement of manners, and that loftier tone of feeling which are so necessary to sustain the social status of the Bar and which are nowhere more needed that in the Indian courts. Perhaps there is another reason, not named but not forgotten, that term keeping for three years costs one-third more in fees and time than if for two years, and that this increase would practically operate to exclude many undesirable persons. These complaints of the Bar have found two spokesmen, one of them no less a personage than Dr. Maine, who has addressed a letter upon the subject to Sir Edward Ryan, and the other from Mr. Justice Markby, of the High Court of Calcutta, addressed to Lord Westbury, inviting his intercession with the benchers of the Inns of Court to amend their present practice, by requiring that those who purpose practising at the Bar in India shall keep the same number of terms as, and in fact enjoy no advantage whatever over, the students for the English Bar. These letters, with copies of which we have been favoured, fully state the reasons for the request.

We first present the letter from Mr. Justice Markby to Lord Westbury.

1, Theatre-road, Calcutta, 25th Sept. 1867.

My Lord,—Relying upon the interest which I know your Lordship takes in the administration of justice, as well as in the welfare of the Bar and in legal education I venture to address you on a subject which nearly concerns each of these matters.

It has hitherto been the practice (as you are probably aware) to admit as advocates in the High Court at Calcutta only those gentlemen who have been already called to the Bar in England or Ireland, and an English or Irish call to the Bar, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to character, has always been considered a sufficient qualification.

Several gentlemen have, however, of late presented themselves upon an English call to the Bar, granted, not upon the usual terms required for barristers practising in England, but upon special terms, accompanied with a stipulation that the barrister obtaining the dispensation shall not practise in England.

In some cases two, in others four, and in one case, it is said, six terms of residence had been dispensed with under these circumstances.

The judges of the High Court are naturally very unwilling to rufuse to admit as advocates any gentleman who has been at the trouble and expense of obtaining an English call to the Bar, and who has come out to this country relying upon its sufficiency; but at the same time they feel strongly the necessity of keeping up the character of their own Bar. Those members of the Calcutta Bar also who have gone through the regular course feel some, and I think not unreasonable, irritation that others should be admitted on easier conditions than themselves.

The gentlemen who principally avail themselves of this relaxation are members of the Indian Civil Service at home on furlough, and Indian natives of the country. The object of the former is generally to qualify themselves for appointments, and of the latter to practise. In some cases, also, Europeans who have been resident out here as attorneys, or in some other private capacity, go home and get called to the Bar under the same favourable terms; some with a view to appointments and others to practise.

Of course, with those whose sole object is to obtain appointments, and who do not attempt to practise, we have nothing to do, but as they frequently—indeed, I believe generally—apply to be admitted as advocates, we have to consider their qualifications as well.

Now, in accepting the twelve terms' nominal residence at an Inn of Court as a qualification, most of the judges here felt they were adopting a low standard, and many consider that it is too low. Indeed I believe the only consideration which has induced the Court here, hitherto, to accept members of the English Bar, without further inquiry as to their qualification, is this: That, until lately, the class of men who have presented themselves for admisson has consisted almost entirely of those who have adopted the Profession as a means of livelihood, and are dependent entirely on their own exertions; self-reliant men having neither fortune nor powerful interest. Such men are likely to be (as I believe those who come from the English Bar to practise in this country almost invariably are) industrious. With respect to these, therefore, a principal of natural selection operates, which enables us to dispense with any artificial one.

But with respect to the classes I have mentioned above, and which, owing to the increased facilities of communication with Europe, are rapidly growing in number, it is different.

These, whether natives or European residents of this country, are not sifted by any such process. They frequently rely on their connections or influence to obtain appointments or business, and yet it is with respect to these very persons, that the standard of requirement has been lowered by the Inns of Court.

It is undoubtedly true that, in one sense, we have the remedy in our own hands. We have the power to reject the English call to the Bar as a qualification, and to establish tests of our own for ascertaining the fitness of candidates for admission as Advocates; but, for my own part, I feel one very strong objection to this course, which is this:—It appears to me the only test we could establish would be an examination. Now, looking to the fact that almost every English barrister who comes out here to practise is poor, that he has to expend a larg

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sum, frequently to incur a heavy debt, in coming to India, that failure is little short of absolute ruin.—I fear no one would risk so much on passing an examination, the exact standard of which could not possibly be made known. Moreover, men come out here generally two or three years after they have been called, when they have done with examinations, and the habits necessary for preparation for them—they would at least have to spend some months, after their arrival in this country, before they ventured to offer themselves to be examined. And altogether, though I do not think it likely that any test would be proposed here, which would be a serious barrier to an industrious man, I think it would deter the class of men, who come out now, from the English Bar from trying their fortunes in this country.

This would, I think, be a very great misfortune. Up to the present time the Calcutta Bar has been supplied almost entirely from the English Bar: by men bred in the same social school as English lawyers, and who bring out with them the same high standard of honourable dealing that prevails at home. I do not hesitate to say, that were these to be turned away by the introduction of any such rule as I have mentioned our Bar would sadly deteriorate. At present it would bear comparison for independent, honourable, and gentlemanlike conduct with any similar body of men in the world; and this, I believe is mainly owing to the traditional notions of honour and self-respect brought out from the English Bar, which here, as at home, so vastly contributes to enable the honest to hold the dishonest in check. Considering the very great temptations to dishonesty to which an advocate is exposed in any country, and the extent to which those temptations are aggravated in India, I cannot doubt that, were the change which I speak of introduced, and its consequences should be such as I anticipate, though we still most certainly have many respectable men at the Bar, yet the power of these to check dishonest practices would be infinitely less than that of a body like the majority of the present Bar, who have at once a standard to appeal to, and also a strong bond of union, giving rise to a feeling of full reliance on the support of each other in carrying out their principles.

For these reasons I should feel great regret if the Inns of Court, by lowering their already low standard, should drive us to institute an examination for advocates here, and it is my unwillingness to adopt this inevitable alternative which has induced me to lay this subject before your Lordship; and to ask you, if you concur in my views, to use your influence with the Inns of Court to induce them to discontinue the practice of calling barristers who intend to practise in India on terms different from those who intend to practise in England.

It would be a far easier task and far more satisfactory to myself to advocate these views if the qualification for an English call to the Bar were not, as regards legal attainments, merely nominal; I do so, however, because I feel sure that legal attainment, important as it is, is of greatly less importance than honest dealing. Honesty in the advocate next to honesty in the Judge is, all over the world, but here most especially, the main security in the administration of justice. At the time I cannot help expressing how great a boon it would be to this country if, while the moral and social standard were not lowered, the intellectual standard of English legal education were raised to that of other European countries. This would not only solve the difficulty which I have been discussing but it would be one step towards solving one of vastly greater importance, namely—how to find Judges to administer the law in India. Sooner or later it must be forced upon the attention of those who manage the affairs of this country that the proper persons to fill the highest judicial offices are not men who have been trained to other duties, who have never studied law, and who have had no judicial experience. Many a Zillah Judge enters his civil court for the first time in his life to preside over it; and though he tries men for their lives in his criminal court, it is frequently years since he has heard a criminal case, and then only of a petty character. This rough administration of justice might have done in former times and may still do in some districts of India; but it will not do in those districts, the area of which is rapidly increasing, where suits are conducted by export advocates—where suitors know and are encouraged fearlessly to assert their rights, and where the relations of men to each other are daily becoming vastly more complicated and more difficult of investigation.

I again apologise for trespassing on your Lordship's time, and can only plead the importance of the interests at stake.—I remain, your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) William Markby.

And this is the letter from Dr. Maine:

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Nov. 20, 1867.

My Dear Sir Edward,—With reference to our conversation the other day, I should like to assure you again that I have been made most sincerely anxious by the attitude assumed by the Indian High Courts, in consequence of certain recent calls to the English Bar. It is understood that certain gentlemen have recently been called, after a shorter period of probation than usual, on the understanding that they will practise exclusively in India; there being, however, nothing to show that they are better qualified for Indian practice than other members of their Profession. The High Courts—for themselves and for the Bar practising before them—conceive that they have a right to deprecate, even and to resent, these calls; and without pretending to be absolutely certain, I believe the grounds of their dissatisfaction to be the following:—

1. They think that the Indian branch of the Profession is thus stamped with a mark of inferiority. You are yourself aware how high is the *status* of barristers in India, and that their pretensions go even beyond their conceded claims. But their claims turn entirely on their being members of the Bar, in precisely the same sense in which—and to precisely the same extent to which—this membership belongs to every gentleman practising in Lincoln's-inn or Westminster-hall.

2. They say that the very ground on which they admit barristers—as, of course, to the privileges of advocates before the High Courts—is rendered, to a considerable extent, untenable. The ground of this unconditional admission is not the peculiar fitness of the English barrister as such for Indian practice (for indeed, owing to the wide departure of Indian law and procedure from English models, he has almost to go to school again) but the moral elevation he derives from his connection with a great Profession regulating its system of advocacy by definite rules and honourable traditions. This elevation—which is of incalculable value in such a country as India—they allege to be lost in proportion to the diminution of the time during which the student remains in England under the special influences of the Inns of Court.

3. They assert that considerable practical injustice is occasionally caused by these premature calls. It has happened that a member of the Bar thus prematurely called, has come out to India at the same time with, or a little before, barristers who had completed the full period of probation, but who had not thought fit to apply for any allowance of time, or perhaps had only made up their minds to go to India at the moment of being called. The man called in the shorter period thus became senior at the Indian Bar; and I need scarcely remind you that at those Bars seniority is a serious matter, seeing that nobody has preaudience, otherwise than by seniority, except the Advocate-General of the Queen.

I am not, as you know, in any way connected with the High Courts, and I do not feel myself called upon to maintain the absolute impregnability of their reasoning; but I wish to urge on you the fact, that they are discontented, and that they have the power of acting on their opinion. The admission, without conditions, of members of the English, Irish, and Scottish Bars to the status of advocate is only matter of grace; the High Courts are entitled under their charters to impose what condition they please. I am seriously afraid that, unless satisfied, they will exercise their powers, and will place on the roll of advocates only such persons as can pass some examination test, producing, perhaps, a certificate of good character.

Now the effect of this measure would not be to facilitate to any appreciable extent the admission of natives of India to the position of practitioners before the courts; if it had that effect there would be strong, though not, in my judgment, preponderant, reasons for adopting it. With rare exceptions, however, a native of India will always prefer being admitted, not as an advocate, but as a vakeel or pleader, in which case he is permitted to practise in the District Courts and on the appellate side of the High Court. The very freedom from restraining rules which he thus enjoys, makes it easier for him to enrich himself. The true result of the new system of the High Courts would be to bring in, wholesale, practitioners of English extraction from the various colonial, and especially from the Australian Bars. I have myself received not a few letters from persons in this position, bitterly complaining of the alleged monopoly of the courts by practitioners coming direct from the mother country; and claiming to be admitted, at all events, after showing their fitness by examination.

Now, I do not think I use too strong language, and I certainly do not use language stronger than my opinion, when I say that such admission of colonial practitioners would be an unmixed calamity for India. We have already had some illustration of the fruits of allowing Englishmen to practise who do not hold themselves subject to the strict rules of our Profession; and I can only say, that the combination of the chicane which a native practitioner permits himself with the energy and high-handedness of the European, produce results which appear to me to be frightful. Happily, the admission of the class to which I refer, who got in by qualifying as vakeels, has been stopped by the High Courts.

The natives of India have a genious for advocacy largely developed in them: but nothing is a greater snare to them than the apparent liberty enjoyed by the advocate. Nothing is so effectual a check on the abuse of these immunities as the example of English barristers voluntarily submitting themselves to very strict rules of professional conduct. Not only have native practitioners a strong tendency to imitate and adopt the habits of a class conventionally higher than themselves, but they soon see that the self-restraint of the barrister is remunerative. The true reason why a native litigant prefers a barrister to conduct his case is, not that he thinks him a better advocate than a native vakeel, but that he is sure no foul play will be practised.

Perhaps the very last thing which a native learns to imitate is the candour displayed by the English barrister in arguing his cases; but even that he finds in time to pay better than attempts to keep back facts from the court.

If the High Courts substitute an examination test for the present unconditional mode of admission, it may be safely asserted that no barristers, or next to none, will attach themselves to the Indian Bars. It is not easy to get young Englishmen, of twenty-three or twenty-four, to submit to examination, in London; it will be all but impossible in the Tropics. The result will be the loss of important advantages by the English Bar. The number of barristers now practising in India is not extraordinarily large, but it is sure to increase materially. A High Court and a Chief Court have now been established in the interior of India, where the climate is better than in the Presidency towns, and before long barristers will find their way even into the district courts. More than this, I can see that, in the more settled Provinces of India we are drifting fast on the separation of the judicial from the administrative branches of the public service, and on the relaxation, so far as regards the former, of the monopoly now enjoyed in most courts by the covenanted civilians. The courts which will supersede the not very satisfactory tribunals which now administer justice, will pretty certainly be mixed courts of barristers and civilians, provided (but provided only that the barrister-advocate preserves his present prestige in India).

While, however, I should deeply lament the adoption by the High Courts of the measure which they threaten. I am by no means blind to some considerations which make in favour of the system of calling persons intending to practise in India to the Bar on shorter probation. There are no students worthier or more interesting than the comparatively few natives of India who come to England for the purpose of becoming members of an Inn of Court. The fact of their doing so is a remarkable proof of personal energy and superiority to perjudice; and, as I before stated, they are likely rather to lose than to gain through the step in point of the emoluments of practice. Now, no doubt, the full time required for admission to the Bar is somewhat long for gentlemen removed so far from their native country.

I myself believed that the High Courts would be satisfied, while the interests of the persons just referred to would be consulted, if the Inns of Court, giving up the system of calling to the Bar on more lenient terms, when nothing is alleged except that the student means to practise in India, would make a certain allowance of time to students who show, by satisfying some definite test, that they are qualified for Indian practice. The position assumed by the High Courts is that, as the moral results of connection with the English Bar are being more and more denied to them, they will at all events secure the advantage of definite proof that the gentlemen practising before them have mastered the elements of the Indian system of law. But the Indian judges would be more unreasonable than I take them to be if they were not satisfied when they obtained this proof from the Inns of Court, together, to some extent, with the moral influences on which they set so much store.

My former connection which the educational system of the Inns of Court is my only excuse for saying more than this, but I myself should certainly rejoice if the Inns of Court thought fit to go further than the mere establishment of an examination. Indeed, I cannot say that I have any very great belief in examinations which do not test the progress or completion of a pre-arranged course of study. Just before I left England, five years ago it was understood that the Inns thought of establishing a department of Hindoo and Mahomedan law. But nothing seems to have come of it, and, indeed, I can see that there would be great difficulty in making such a department fit in exactly with the present system of legal education. Moreover the present law of Hindoos and Mahomadans no longer constitutes the part of Indian law which is most interesting to Englishmen at large. Your, yourself, as an Indian Law Commissioner, can easily divine what are the portions and peculiarities of the Indian legal system which one would wish to see brought to the notice of the student, and, indeed, made part of his knowledge. The Government of India has made considerable progress in giving legislative sanction to codes which contain nothing more than English law very greatly simplified. As regards civil law alone, law and equity are already fused in our courts, and already the law of realty is almost entirely assimilated to the law of personality. The experiment would hereby possess importance from a merely speculative point of view, but in fact it is one of the most practical character, since the simylified law at the present moment guides the decisions of courts in which the interests which are the subject of litigation are at least as large as those litigated in English tribunals, even including the Court of Chancery.

Simplified English law, actually applied in a country which is the most litigious in the world, and which, of all countries, is most rapidly advancing in wealth, is surely worthy of the observation of English lawyers.

I shall be again in Calcutta about the beginning of February. If you can give me any assurance that the subject of these calls to the Bar is likely to be seriously considered by the Inns of Court, I daresay I can get the Calcutta judges to postpone any step they may meditate.—I am, my dear Sir Edward, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. S. Maine.

The Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.

FRANCE AND THE MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Economist, Dec.* 14.)

The debate upon the Roman question in the French Chamber is of very grave moment. That question is in itself most important. Whether the Italian people are reasonable or unreasonable in wishing to possess Rome is not material; they do wish it, and will wish it for many years. Again, whether Catholics are right or are wrong in valuing so much the temporal power of the Pope is not material; they do so value it, and will so value it for many years. To a practical statesman the present intensity and probable endurance of such sentiments are principal facts to be heeded, whatever may be his own idea about their wisdom. But the French debate upon the subject has a far keener interest, and touches upon the most critical problem of present politics; upon *the* European topic which may convulse calculations, and which men of business should necessarily watch.

What men of business want to know is, will there be a general war or will there continue to be a general peace?—and on that subject there has been of late a vast change in a vital element. The position of France in Europe has changed. She is no longer the single predominating power upon the Continent as of late years; she has two new nations on either side of her—Germany and Italy. Together these are now more than a match for her, and in a cause which really touched the German nation, Germany by herself would be at least her equal—perhaps more than her equal. What the Congress of Vienna tried in vain to effect by creating and patching together artificial powers, has been effected by the almost simultaneous rise of two national powers. France has become a balanced and counterpoised power, instead of a supreme and predominant power. At least, such is the general opinion of Europe, and for this purpose opinion is almost as important as fact. The French people see that Europe, thinks they have descended in rank; that their monopoly of unity (the source of their strength) is gone and lost; that in appearance, at least, they are only one of several great States, not the admitted superior of all States. They see, too—and if they did not see of themselves M. Thiers is for ever explaining—that the traditional policy of France—the policy which made it so supreme—is become impossible. France became what she was by dividing her neighbours,—especially by dividing Germany,—by taking care to have alliances when she had wars,—by surrounding herself with needful dependents. But now these dependents have vanished, these divisions are over, and these alliances cannot be reframed. *One* Germany and *one* Italy make the *bits* of Germany and the *bits* of Italy which used to adhere to France impossible.

The immense question inevitably comes—Will France endure this change in peace and silence, or will she try to counteract it by the only means by which she can counteract it,—by war? The problem is pressing, too. France cannot but feel that time is against her. Every year of unity will make both Germany and Italy more united and more powerful. Every sensible politician would say to France, "If you are wise you will accept what has happened; you will not run counter to the tendencies of the time; you will not try to destroy what nature and providence have made. But if you *will* be unwise, be unwise *now*. Do not let your rivals grow compact and strong before you strike, but strike hard and quick while they are weak."

The French Emperor might be trusted upon this question. He knows the force of "nationalities;" he introduced the word into orthodox and conventional politics; he learnt its meaning years ago when he saw the hidden and seething elements of Europe, and was himself an outcast and a conspirator. But exactly because it was his policy which created Germany and helped Italy, he has now less than usual power. When M. Thiers reproaches him with having diminished the effective power of France, and with having raised up to her competitors and counterweights, he has no real reply, no reply which the French would like to hear or which he would choose to make. He could truly say, "No doubt the issue of my policy has been bad for France, but it has been good for Europe, and good for the world. It is better that France should be weaker; it is better that other nations should be stronger; a republic of nations is better than an empire with dependencies." But of all men Louis Napoleon could not say this, and would lose his throne if he tried to say it.

The exact problem, therefore, is not what will the French Government choose to do, but what will France herself—the irritable, interfering French nation—compel it to do? And upon this the late debate gives strong and painful evidence. The Emperor's Roman policy may have been a wise or unwise policy; but it was as his usually are, a tentative and uncommitting policy. He knew he was treading on red hot coals, and he tried to tread as lightly as he could. But the French Chamber—seemingly expressing but too clearly the eager feeling of Paris if not France—would not permit a shade of ambiguity. They have compelled the Emperor to say," Italy shall not gain Rome; on the contrary she shall not trench upon the existing Papal territory; France will interfere if Italy tries to become more than she is, or to make the Papal power less than it is;" and the language which to please the Chamber the Imperial ministers have been forced to utter is, if possible, more painful to Italy even than its meaning. That the French people at large care deeply for the Pope is not true. There is an Ultramontane party in France as everywhere which cares much, and now it comes to the surface. But what the French care for is their own prestige. Now, the pro-French and the pro-Papal sentiment run together; and, therefore, the latter seems very powerful, but if, as sometimes before, the pride of France had been gratified by humbling the Pope, we should soon see which in France was the more popular passion, an Ultramontane zeal or the national vanity.

That the Emperor should be wise in this matter, and wise in vain, is most characteristic of Imperialism. In its best form, as now in France, it raises apparently to absolute power a man in some respects very wise; it enables him to do what the nation is not wise enough to wish, and to avoid committing blunders which the nation wants to begin. But it is not a *teaching* Government; it does good things for the nation, but it does not show the nation why they are good; it does not state the arguments upon which they rest; it trusts to success for such conviction as it desires. Accordingly, upon a mere turn of the tide, the best imperial measures may become unpopular; though for fifteen years the French Emperor has supported the principle of nationalities, the French nation cares as little, and knows as little about them as when he began.

But the faults of the French form of government are but a subordinate matter now. The vital consideration is the disposition and tendency of the French nation, and upon that the evidence given by the Roman debate is as bad very nearly as it can be. Men of business—even those who commonly care little for Continental politics—should carefully watch all future signs which may show how France feels. If she means to fight for her old place in Europe,—and at present it looks as if she did mean it, the life of the present generation will be very different and far sadder than that which we had hoped for it.

If war should break out,—not immediately, for we are not now speaking what is to happen tomorrow or next day, but of what seems impending and to happen sometime,—the value of money will tend to rise through Europe. Capital will be wasted in destruction, which should have aided commerce in distribution and production. And much worse than a mere rise in the rate of interest is that disheartening uncertainty necessarily caused by the unrest and dissatisfaction of a warlike and central nation, which is an impediment in every kind of business, and disinclines all wise merchants to connect themselves with undertakings lasting over a considerable period, and depending for their profit upon a continued peace.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	do.
„ 4 do.	1s. 10⅜d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 10¼d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10d.	do.
demand do.	1s. 10d.	do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable througnout Europe.	1s. 9½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8 „
3	do.	1/10 9/16 „
2	do.	1/10 1/2 „
1	do.	1/10 7/16 „
On demand		1/10 3/8 „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 10⅝d.
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 9/16d. „
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 1/2d. „
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 10 7/16d. „
On demand	..	...at 1s. 10 3/8d. „
On Scotland and Ireland	..	...at 1s. 10 5/16d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 10¼d.

No Drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 10 3/4d.	„
„ 4	do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 10 1/2d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	„
On demand		1s. 10⅜d.	„
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 10 5/16d.	„
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	5 „
3 do.	..	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 10th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 10⅝d.	„
3 do.	...at 1s. 10 9/16d.	„
2 do.	...at 1s. 10 1/2d.	„
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 7/16d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	...at 1s. 10⅜d.	

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£463,870.
RESERVE FUND	£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London..............No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		4	per cent.
„	6 „	5	„
„	12 „	6	„

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter."
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. (*Illustraetd.*)

The undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay..............Rs. 10½ a year.
„ ——————to Outstations residents,,, 14½ „

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
„ Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
COLOMBO, CEYLON—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
RANGOON—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.
Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY 1 dozen quarts,—Rs.16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey	Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac	„ 24 „
Hungarian Wines Voslaner and Goldeck	„ 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son	„ 25 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine	„ 20 to Rs. 25

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne Qts	at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20 „
Do. Moselle Qts	„ 42 „
Do. Brandy	„ 41 „
Do. Sherry	„ 25 „
Do. Claret	„ 23 „
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 28 „
Do. Do.	„ 22 „
Freittas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira	„ 30 „
Rutherford Drury & Co.'s do. in Pipes.	

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.
CLARET.	Medoc	Rs. 6-8 Pints.
	do.	„ 12 „ Quarts.
	St. Laurent	„ 15 „ „
	Chateau Beltasse	„ 20 „ „
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	„ 29 „ „
COGNAC	1st quality	„ 35 „ „
	2nd „	„ 25 „ „

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	SCHWARZBERG	„ 30 „ „
	„	„ 16 „ Pints.
	IMPERIAL	„ 32 „ Quarts.
	„	„ 17 „ Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	„ 35 „ Quarts.
	MOSELLE	„ 24 „ „
	„	„ 13 „ Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	„ 33 „ Quarts.
	„	„ 17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	„ 15 „ 26 „
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	„ 20 „

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts	„ 27 „ 38 „
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres	„ 25 „ 34 „
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.	„ 30 „

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte	„ 12 „ 25 „
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres	„ 19 „ 36 „
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie"	„ 18 „

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks	„ 22 „ 25 „
Madeira—Very Old	„ 18 „ „
Port—Three marks	„ 21 „ 25 „

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants	Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout	„ 6 „ „

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.

ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406.403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate of hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
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The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

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5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(*From the Morning Star, October* 7, 1867)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the best mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

(*From the Engineering, November* 8, 1867.)

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. But the processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon us to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be pursued in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton half round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such details will be specially useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country.................. The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, November* 9, 1867.)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India," edited by P. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. We have carefully explored its contents, and had marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

(*From the Illustrated London News.*)

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this volume, or about the fitness of the editor if experience be any test of fitness, for the task he has undertaken. The work must have been one of great labour; for though it is little more than a compilation, the information collected from various sources could not have been gathered together without considerable trouble. It should receive proper attention from those whom it principally concerns.

(*From the Home News, October* 10, 1867.)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India and the East." This is a large subject, but it is treated in a large spirit in a work just published and edited by Mr. P. R. Cola, who was lately the sole proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills at Bombay. Mr. Cola would introduce into India cotton and silk mills on a large scale, with cotton, jute, silk, sugar, paper, oil, iron, timber, and gas works; and develope its mineral and carbonaceous resources, whilst extending the means of internal communication. He shows the practicability of all such undertakings. . . . Unlike most other writers on these subjects, Mr. Cola furnishes plans and estimates of the cost for the several descriptions of works; and it will be found that, whilst embracing the latest improvements, they are correct in figures, measurements, and dimensions. Great praise is due to the care and industry which has collected and collated these materials. But we fear Mr. Cola is writing for the India of a century hence rather than for the India of the present. . . . We are very glad, however, to see the signs of awakening in this respect that are presented by India, and Mr. Cola has done good service by attempting a stimulus which this work is calculated to provoke.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January 1868 at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece and parcel of Land or Government Ground, with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2512, situate in Cowasjee Patell Tank Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ethoo Balsett, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Cavaree, the wife of Ramchunder Sonar, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road.

The above mentioned house is facing the Public Road, Pucka-built and the Water Pipes are laid in, and a nice Well in the premises.

The property will be disposed of to the highest bidder. Private offers can also be made to the Auctioneers at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row, where also every information regarding the premises, plans, &c., &c., can be obtained.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 P. M., by order of Trustees, assorted Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, and Saturn Rings, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 P. M.:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Ground, together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house or bungalow and premises thereon, situate, lying, and being in Gaiwaddy, near Kalbadavi, containing 212 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mrs. Borges, on or towards the West by the public road, on or towards the North by a passage facing the property of F. Lopes, and on or towards the South by the public road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 104.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 16th January, 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

40 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases Flannel.
2 „ Bohemian Glassware.
2 Cases Mohair Cloth.
2 „ Lama Cloth.
5 „ Wall Paper.
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10 „ Rimmel's Soap and Perfumery.

By order of the Official Liquidators of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, Limited:—

A quantity of Office Furniture, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Iron Safe, Copying Press, Screens, Clocks, &c.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING (by order of the Sheriff of Bombay) on the dates specified.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, a dwelling-house and premises situate No. 31, Khuterwady, near Withul Wady.

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For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

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300 Chests of Powchow Tea.

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On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ „ Madapollams.
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